The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6727.—Vol. XL. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, George-street, Singleton, Mrs. W. C. Thompson, of a son.

On 24th December, at Newington, Mrs. William Blaxland, of a daughter.

On Christmas-day morning, 25th instant, at Surry Hills, Mrs. James Harris, of a son.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Forbes-street, Mrs. Frederick C. Logan, of a son.

On the 26th instant, the wife of Clark Irving, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th December, at Morpeth, by the Rev. J. Sharp, George Howitt, second son of A. Howitt, Wollongong, to Isabella Tulip, eldest daughter of Andrew Tulip, Esq., Morpeth.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, Sydney, by the Rev. C. W. G. Richardson, Melbourne Smyth, Esq., of Darling Point, to Mary, eldest daughter of George Long, Esq., of East Maitland.

On the 24th instant, at Parramatta, by special license, by the Rev. J. Coutts, John Jay, Esq., to Caroline Wallwork, second daughter of Mr. John Wallwork, Bolton, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On 19th October, at Dyngie, Burnett District, Cornelius Herring, aged 21 years.

On the 20th instant, Mrs. Louisa Hawker, the wife of Mr. Seth Hawker, Green Hills, Shoalhaven, much esteemed, and deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 23rd instant, at Kyle, near Marulan, the residence of Mrs. Thomas Rankin, in the 21st year of his age, James Jopp, only son of John Taylor, Esq., of Sydney.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Waterloo Estate, Frances Rose M'Intosh, youngest daughter of Charles M'Intosh, Esq., barrack-master, Sydney.

On the 27th instant, at Hunter's Hill, of inflammation of the stomach, Percival John, only son of Francis George Campbell, aged nine months.

On the 27th December, William Henry, the beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Whitfield, of the Glebe Road, aged six months and three days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)
VICTORIA and PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 4, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.)
Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45.
From Manly, 12, 5.45
On TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, weather permitting, Excursion Trips up Middle Harbour, per Phantom, from Woolloomooloo, at 10.30, calling at Watson's Bay. No charge above the 1s. fare.
An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.
Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

WATSON'S BAY.—STEAMER—(Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)
PHANTOM will leave—

	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay.
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	2.30	6.30
Tuesdays and Thursdays	10.30	6.30
Saturdays and Sundays	10.30, 2.30	11.15, 6.30

(SUNDAY Fare Return Ticket, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.)

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11, and CLARENCE, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN.—MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 p.m.
MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—SAMSON, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY EVENING, at 11.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 5th January, at 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, per A. S. N. Company's Steamer to the MANNING RIVER:—
Dead weight, flour, salt, sugar, iron, &c., 25s. per ton.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company Wharf, 23rd December.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The FENELLA will leave the Flour Company's Wharf on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—Steam to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
R. R. HUNTLEY, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, 5th January.
MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, 7th January.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above port, calling at Shell Harbour on her return. Goods for either of the above ports will be received and stored free of charge.
Cabin passage, 10s. 6d.
SPYER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

STEAM TO KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON is THIS DAY receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and leaves positively TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m.
W. DALTON, agent.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—GAZELLE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

LIGHTNING, for the MANNING RIVER, sails first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, on FRIDAY, from the Victoria Wharf.

FOR the PELICAN TREE, and LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner JANE SOMMERVILLE, on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Albion Wharf; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER, BREWER, master, sails first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board; or J. HARPUR and CO., 269, George-street.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE, Queensland.—The regular trader DUKE OF WELLINGTON is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will clear at the Custom-house TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader ESPERANZA, D. M'KAY, commander, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner SOUVENIR will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf in a few days. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Circular Quay, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner ALICE, RAMAGE, master, will load at the Flour Company's Wharf, and meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and HAWKES BAY.—Under charter to sail on THURSDAY, 29th instant.—The A1 clipper schooner CORAL QUEEN, SHANKS, commander, will load at the Circular Quay, and be despatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The regular trader SPEC, H. MILES, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

NEW CALEDONIA POSTAL SERVICE.—The clipper MOSELLE, JAMES TOSH, master, being under contract with the French Government, to carry H. I. Majesty's mail, will sail for PORT DE FRANCE, as soon as the arrival of the English mail.
For freight or passengers, apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship VIRGINIE will sail on or about WEDNESDAY next, by which time all passengers must be on board. Has room for some light freight.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain PREHN, on board; or to A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig CAROLINE, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

THE FIRST-CLASS Hamburgh Barque TUISCO will sail for SAN FRANCISCO on the 4th January.
For cabin passage only apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To sail positively 10th January, 1860.—The very superior (A1 13 years) ship THOMAS CAMPBELL, 630 tons register, NEIL M'KELVIE, commander, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and down, and will be despatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to Captain M'KELVIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail early in February, the A1 clipper ship STRATHALLAN, WILLIAMSON, commander. This vessel has very superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight of wool, &c., or passage apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, HENRY NEATBY, commander, will sail on the 1st February, 1860.
For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., agents, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper WAVE OF LIFE, 887 tons register, CHARLES STUART, commander, will positively sail on or before the 17th January, 1860. Has splendid saloon accommodations, and carries an experienced surgeon. Wool received either at the Circular Quay, or at Marsden's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 20th January.—The fine ship QUITO, Captain LUCAS, 503 tons register, A1 for thirteen years, will sail positively on the above date, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. She has just discharged her inward cargo in splendid condition.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LUCAS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—COLEROON, for LONDON.—To sail positively in February next, the fine A1, 13 years, clipper-built ship COLEROON, WILLIAM HALL, commander, well known in the Australian trade as one of the fastest ships afloat. This vessel will have quick despatch, and arrive in time for the May sales, generally the highest of the season.
For freight and passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or EBSWORTH and CO.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL direct, passage money £14 and upwards.—The renowned clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, 1026 tons, WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, 21st January, 1860.
The celebrated clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF has established for herself a world-wide reputation. Her passages have all been performed with surprising speed and regularity, the average of seven voyages between Liverpool and Melbourne being only seventy-five days.
As a passenger ship she is a first favourite, having received the highest praise from all those who have sailed in her for the comfort of her accommodation and her ease in the most severe weather.
The OCEAN CHIEF is still under the command of Captain WILLIAM BROWN, who has at the termination of each voyage received the most gratifying testimonials from all classes of his passengers.
The dietary scale is very liberal, and provisions of the very best quality will be put on board. A milch cow will be provided.
A stewardess is appointed to wait on lady passengers.
Steward's attendance is provided for second cabin.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A1 brig TEST, 265 tons, Captain ELWOOD. Carries a very large cargo for her tonnage, and sails well.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FRENCH SHIP ESPERANCE.—The Captain of the said vessel will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority. H. MOORE, agent.

WANTED to CHARTER a vessel of 400 to 500 tons, to carry Coals to Hongkong. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, the British brig GERTRUDE, now lying at Gas Company's Wharf. S. A. JOSEPH, George-street.

A. A. COMPANY'S best screened Coals, Cut-up Firewood, and Lime of the strongest and best description, all at reduced prices. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf, and Lime-street Wharf.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—The Committee are particularly requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at Mr. ROBINSON'S, Fitzroy Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adjusting accounts; and all persons having subscription lists are requested to hand them in to the Secretary.

WELSH MISSIONS.—A Public TEA MEETING will be held on the 29th of December, at the Congregational Schoolroom, Pitt-street, for the benefit of the Welsh Christian Mission in Sydney and its vicinity. Chair will be taken by the Hon. David Jones, Esq., and the following ministers will attend and address the meeting:—The Revs. W. Cuthbertson, S. C. Kent, J. Voller, J. Reid, W. Oram, and Mr. Ridley, and other gentlemen. The addresses will be delivered in English and Welsh; and the choir will sing several select pieces in the Welsh language. Tea on table at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s. W. DAVIES, secretary, 62 Palmer-street.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONE, New Wesleyan Church, Balmain.—On MONDAY, January 2nd, 1860 (day after New Years' Day), the foundation stone of the New Wesleyan Church, Balmain, will be laid by Alexander M'Arthur, Esq., M.L.A., at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
The official address will be delivered by the Rev. S. Rabone, chairman of the district.
A collection will be made after the performance of the ceremony.
A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in a tent on the ground, at half-past five o'clock. John Caldwell, Esq., will preside. The Revs. Messrs. Eggleston, Ironside, Oram, Beazley, the ministers of the circuit, the Rev. R. Mansfield, with other gentlemen, may be expected to address the meeting.
The site of the new church is a very beautiful one, and the structure is to be worthy of it—an ornament to Balmain.
The friends of Methodism are invited to attend and participate in the sanctified pleasures of the day.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the HALL OF TEMPERANCE, on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th December, by Dr. BERNCASTLE. Subject:—"The use and abuse of Tobacco." Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at half-past. Admission free.
R. RONALD, } Joint Secretaries
G. J. CROUCH, } N. S. W. Alliance.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Castlereagh-street.—The members and adherents of this congregation are specially requested to attend the MEETING to be held within the new Church, on THURSDAY EVENING first, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Members' tickets for the ensuing year, are now ready for delivery. Terms of subscription: Annual, 20s.; half-yearly, 10s. JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.—No. 25, E. C.—Regular CONVOCATION, THIS EVENING, at the Freemasons' Hall, at 7 p.m. A. COHEN, Secretary.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The usual Practice of this Society, which will be suspended during the Christmas recess, will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th January, 1860.
JOSEPH DYER, Hon. Sec.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, within the University of Sydney.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the FOUNDATION of St. John's College will be performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at 11 a.m.
EYRE G. ELLIS, Secretary.

PARRAMATTA.—The Annual MEETING of the St. John's Auxiliary of the Church Society will be held (D.V.), in the new Schoolroom, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 7.30 p.m. The Lord Bishop will preside. ROBERT KING.

LIVERPOOL BAZAAR.—EXCURSION TRAINS TO LIVERPOOL.—The Bazaar in aid of the Reading Room and Mechanics' Institute will be held THIS DAY, 28th. A band will be in attendance.

CHEAP TRAINS.—LIVERPOOL EXCURSION TRAINS.—Bazaar on the 28th. A band will be in attendance.

MR. LEWIS CHANDLER.—£2 received.—Write again, to prevent trouble. H.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DENNIS ABRAHAM.—Letters from Slough. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

IF THIS should meet the eye of MOSES ROBERSON, native of Waterleach, county of Cambridgeshire, England, he is requested to write immediately to his brother, FRANCIS ROBERSON, in care of A. Bloomfield, Esq., Cooma, Maneroo.

IF EDWARD MALONEY, stonemason, will CALL on Mr. J. H. ROSS, Eastwood, Ryde, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN and ELIZABETH CLAASSEN, who left Dantzic in Prussia 1857, and sailed from Hamburgh for Sydney, are hereby requested to send their address immediately to P. G. X. X., HERALD Office.

UNION CLUB.—POSTPONEMENT of OPENING.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of Christmas Holidays, and the unfinished state of the alterations, the opening of the new premises in Bligh-street is postponed to THURSDAY, the 29th instant. By order. M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary. Saturday, 24th Dec.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
Continued success of the New BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME, which, owing to other novelties, must be withdrawn after this week.
The great Artiste,
Miss MARY PROVOST,
will THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 28th, commence the entertainment with Tom Taylor's new Comedy, in one act, just received per last mail, and entitled
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
Mrs. Smylie ... ... Miss MARY PROVOST.
Supported by Mr. Rayner, &c., &c.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 31st, There will be a performance of the BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME, for the accommodation of families at a distance, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m.
Miss PROVOST will soon appear in Burlesque.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Agent for the Lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
Last night but three of the grand combination of talent.
Miss MARY PROVOST,
and
MR. J. R. BLACK,
On the same evening.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 28, the performance will commence with an
ENTERTAINING FARCE.
Characters by the Company.
To be followed by Mr. Black's Entertainment.
After which
Miss MARY PROVOST,
supported by Mr. Rayner, &c., will appear in an entirely
NEW COMEDY,
first time in Sydney.
To conclude with
Mr. Black's Entertainment.
Prices as usual.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. CHARLES POOLE, having received several communications from his friends and also the profession,—he begs respectfully to inform them, whilst certain legal proceedings are pending he has no positive control over the properties, being prevented by the cruel and unjust conduct of certain parties, who, immediately and on the instant of his dangerous illness, deprived him of all advantages that would necessarily have been secured him at this period of the year. Mr CHARLES POOLE takes the present opportunity of again thanking all enquiring friends.
78, William-street, Woolloomooloo, 27th December.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, THIS EVENING, at Mr. CANE'S Schoolroom, Stanley-st. Admission 1s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, THIS EVENING, at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-st. Doors open at half-past seven.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—THIS EVENING, at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-st. Commence at eight precisely.

MR. GORDNER'S CONCERT.—A FULL REHEARSAL will take place at the Hall of the Sydney Exchange, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock precisely. N.B. Those persons among the chorus who possess copies of the "Creation," are requested to bring them along with them.

THE MISSES HOWSON'S first BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1860, at J. CLARK'S Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Full particulars will appear shortly.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The CHARITABLE PUBLIC are informed that the Benefit in aid of the funds of the above Institution left a LOSS instead of profit, and the printing and advertising paid by me is a total loss. J. G. RAPHAEL, member of the House Committee.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT, 264, Pitt-street South, midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.—To Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.—The Committee having determined to allow to Sunday Schools a discount of twenty per cent. on all cash purchases of two pounds and upwards, I invite your attention to the large and varied assortment of the Publications just received from the Religious Tract and Book Society, London, and the American Tract Society, New York, with which the new depôt is replete.
Just received, the People's Almanack for 1860; price 1d.
J. H. MORRISON, depositary.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—EXCURSION TICKETS.
Notice is hereby given, that EXCURSION TICKETS, available for the day only, will be issued DAILY during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, viz., from the 26th instant to the 2nd January next inclusive.
From Sydney to Parramatta, or Liverpool, or Campbelltown, and back.
From Campbelltown, or Liverpool, or Parramatta, to Sydney, and back.
At single fares for the double journey.
The tickets issued on Saturday will be available till Monday, as usual.
Tickets available as above, for carriages and horses, will be issued to parties taking Excursion Tickets, at single fares for the double journey.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 21st December.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—EXCURSION TICKETS.
Notice is hereby given that EXCURSION TICKETS, available for the day only, will be issued daily during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, viz., from the 26th instant to 2nd January next inclusive.
From Newcastle to East Maitland or West Maitland and back.
From East Maitland or West Maitland to Newcastle and back.
At single fares for the double journey.
The tickets issued on Saturday will be available till Monday, as usual.
Tickets available as above, for carriages and horses, will be issued to parties taking excursion tickets, at single fares for the double journey.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 21st December.

No. 59-83. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1859.
LEASE of MARKET WHARF.—Notice is hereby given that the leases of lots 2 and 3 of the Market Wharf, for a period of five years, will be disposed of by the CITY AUCTIONEER, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Wharf.
Articles and conditions of lease and plan of property to be seen at this office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 59-82. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1859.
SALE of LEASE of MARKET SHOPS.—Notice is hereby given that a Sale by public auction of the new SHOPS fronting York-street, in the George-street Markets, will take place on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Market.
Conditions of sale may be obtained at this office or from the City Auctioneer, King-street.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IMMIGRANTS PER ANNIE WILSON.—The UNMARRIED FEMALES by the above-named vessel, for engagement, about (18) eighteen in number, can be HIRED on WEDNESDAY, 28th December instant, between the hours of one and four p.m.
They consist of plain cooks, housemaids, general house servants, and nursemaids.
The usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured during office hours, before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.
Persons not known to the Immigration Department will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 23rd December.

CLYDE and BRAIDWOOD CONVEYANCE COMPANY.—This Company is now in full and successful operation, with their American Vans, in connection with the steamship Hunter, twice weekly. Passengers may now be conveyed with speed and comfort by this means, and booked through between Sydney and Braidwood, as also parcels, &c.
Apply to Mr. A. E. BUSH, Braidwood; or Phœnix Wharf, Sydney.

LIME-JUICE, ex Ocean Chief, just landed, on SALE. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-st.

MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL.—The Maitland High School, conducted by a Rector and five Masters, will be resumed, after the Holidays, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1860. The very liberal support which this School has received has placed the Directors in favourable circumstances, and is regarded by them as laying them under corresponding obligation to do all in their power to impart to it a character of the highest efficiency. In prosecution of this object, further means will be immediately employed, from which marked advantage is anticipated.
In the boarding department, the most anxious attention is paid to the health, comfort, and character of the pupils.
Quarter days are not observed. Day scholars and boarders are charged from the time at which they enter.

TERMS FOR EDUCATION.

	Per quarter.
For English history, geography, and the mercantile branches ...	£2 0 0
For Latin, Greek, or mathematics, or any of them, and English history, geography, the mercantile branches, and French or German, or both...	3 0 0
FOR BOARD AND WASHING.	
For board ...	10 0 0
For washing ...	2 0 0

LADIES SEMINARY, DENHAM COURT.—Miss LESTER begs to inform her friends that having removed to the above desirable residence, she continues to receive young Ladies to board and educate; terms, twelve guineas per quarter. At this establishment the ladies can have the benefit of horse exercise.
N.B. A conveyance is sent to Liverpool every Wednesday to meet the ten o'clock train from Sydney.

WINDSOR.—The Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, late second master of the Collegiate School, Cook's River, intends opening a school at Windsor, for day scholars, on MONDAY, the 9th January next. The course of study will embrace the usual branches of a superior education, viz.—Languages, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Geography, and Composition. Terms, four guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Referees: Rev. W. H. Savigny, B.A., Collegiate School, Cook's River; Rev. H. T. Stiles, Windsor; Rev. Canon Walsh, Sydney; Dr. Dowe, Windsor.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of Pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Campbelltown.—Principal, Mrs. GIBSON.—A select number of young ladies are instructed in the usual branches of a liberal education. The course comprehends English, French, drawing, music, and all kinds of fancy work.
Wax flowers and leather work are extras.
Terms, 50 guineas per annum.
The highest references can be given and prospectuses forwarded.
Campbelltown is beautifully situated, singularly healthy, and easy of access by rail four times daily.
N.B.—School re-opens on January 10th, 1860.

THE MISSES DE METZ beg to intimate that they have REMOVED their Educational Establishment to 113, Bourke-street (near William-street). The vacation will terminate MONDAY, 16th January.

MADAME DUBOST and Miss POTTS beg to intimate that the duties of their School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, January 18th. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils. 102, Elizabeth-street North.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from to 11. 229, Macquarie-street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, Mr. C. HERTZHABUSER, Surgical Instrument Maker and Bandagist, 123, York-street, to his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Governor-General, &c., &c.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.—Mr. R. HARTHILL, Surgeon, 381, Elizabeth-street South, four doors from the Haymarket.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and new Music, by monthly shipments. 27, Hunter-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

DR. BLIGH, 1, Woodstock-terrace, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, close to the South Head Road.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), George-street North, near Hunter-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Tailor, Draper, Outfitter, and ladies' riding habit maker, Temple of Fashion, 352, George-st.

EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer, Agent, and Importer, Margaret-street.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Freezing Mixture and Machines for making ice in ten minutes. W. J. JENKINS, late G. R. Elliott, 252, George-street.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS fixed on the latest improved principles, by J. J. ADAMS, 92 and 94, South Head Road. References given.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer; outfits for sea and home use always ready. Orders promptly executed. Shirt and Underclothing Depot, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

REMOVAL.—From the Albion Wharf to Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street. E. J. BLAXLAND. Convenient Wharf Berths for Vessels of any tonnage.

W. WILLINGTON continues to forward PARCELS to Pickford and Co., Railway Carriers, to all parts of the United Kingdom, per clipper ships. Small parcels, One Shilling, to London. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

WATER LAID ON, with iron or lead piping. Also, Plumbing Work of every description executed on the shortest notice, by W. MOOREHOUSE, 205, Riley-street, near the water reserve.

WATER! WATER!! WATER!!! Botany High Pressure Water Service.—Water laid on with iron or lead pipes: Lambert's Patent High Pressure Taps (warranted not to leak)—and work of the best description at prices which defy competition. T. J. BOWN, licensed plumber, gasfitter, and brassfounder, 101, Bathurst-street.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, for ladies only. 68, Forbes-street. Madame de ST. REMY, accoucheuse.

PARRAMATTA.—J. WILLIAMS' Family Hotel is replete with all the comforts of an English home. Private suites of apartments reserved to order; luncheons, dinners, &c., &c., on the shortest notice.

PARRAMATTA.—J. WILLIAMS' Livery and Bait Stables. Saddle horses, carriages, dogcarts, and gigs on hire for any journey, at reasonable rates.

PARRAMATTA.—Parties on pleasure, per rail or steamer, will receive every attention and information at J. WILLIAMS' Family Hotel.

PARRAMATTA.—J. WILLIAMS' Wine and Spirit Stores comprise every article in the trade, genuine as imported, wholesale and retail, at lowest market rates.

PARRAMATTA Wine and Spirit STORES—Sydney prices—by J. WILLIAMS, rear of Woolpack Hotel.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.
RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are Purchasers.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—Cash purchaser, J. LANSEIGNE, Elizabeth-street South, back of the Custom-House.

WOOL.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers, and will make liberal advances on all kinds of Produce consigned to their friends in London. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned is prepared to receive any amount of Wool in grease, either to handwash or scour; all cartage free; charges as usual. Clean fleece wool classed and re-packed for the English market. N.B.—Wool bought and sold on commission. The proprietor resides on the establishment and superintends. THOMAS HAYES.

W. H. WHYTE begs to inform his numerous customers, as also, his various correspondents, that his business will be carried on, in all its branches, with the same punctuality and care that has always, he hopes, hitherto distinguished him. The temporary shop and offices are now situate a few yards above the site of the one lately destroyed, and next below his produce store, at the corner of King-street. Watt-street, Newcastle.

TURTLE SOUP, TURTLE SOUP, also Turtle Cutlets, at the General Washington, George-street, THIS DAY.—W. M. PALMER has received, by last steamer from Moreton Bay, a supply of fine turtle. He will be able to supply families with turtle flesh every day, at moderate charge.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—YATES' Portrait Gallery, 99, King-street East, opposite Hill and Son's, furniture warehouse.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—DALTON'S New Gallery for Artistic Photography is now OPEN. Portraits taken in all the modern branches of the art. Children's portraits instantaneously. Royal Gallery of Art, 400, George-street.

SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly will be published, at COST PRICE (estimated at 3s.), SOPHISMES ECONOMIQUES. By Frederick Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by the Rev. John West. Subscribers' names (stating number of copies) to be addressed J. W., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a complete 4½ years FILE of SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Also 3 years ditto MAITLAND MERCURY. F. LARTER, 80, South Head Road.

WALLACE'S Pianoforte PIECES and SONGS, just received. JOHNSON and CO., music warehouse, 172, Pitt-street.

ADVERTISE in the SOUTHERN CROSS, the largest weekly publication in New South Wales, containing sixteen pages of closely printed matter. Advertising Office, 10, Bridge street.

TO LIGHTERMEN.—TENDERS are requested, by 10 o'clock THIS DAY, for discharging and lightering a quantity of STONE BALLAST. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

LOST, a BANK BOOK, in Druitt or George streets, in going to the Joint Stock Bank. There is a Promissory Note for £25, drawn by Pinkerton, in favour of Alexander M'Intosh, payable at the Commercial Bank. The finder will receive Five Shillings, by leaving it at the Joint Stock Bank, for JAMES WATSON.

LOST, between the Baths and Edgecliffe Road, on Sunday morning last, the back CUSHION of a Dog-cart. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the HERALD Office.

LOST, in George-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday), a POCKET BOOK. The finder will be amply rewarded on leaving it at MITCHELL and CO.'S, Circular Quay.

LOST, on Sunday Evening, a BULL BITCH, marked brindle and white. Any one returning her to No. 12, Charlotte-place, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Friday week, a BILL of CREDIT on the Australasia Bank. Any one having picked up the same will be rewarded by taking it to the Bank above-named. It is stopped.

LOST, on Sunday evening, from Wynyard-street, a Dark Brown POINTER PUPPY. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by restoring it to SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

BROOCH LOST, on the Botany Road, yesterday, with hair, and a small round gold brooch; initials M. A. R. Whoever may have found same will be handsomely rewarded, on leaving it with JOSIAH HARPUR and CO., 426, George-street.

FOUND, on the morning of the 25th instant, on the Botany Road, a PARCEL. The owner can have the same on applying to J. WILLIAMSON, Labour's Retreat Botany.

FOUND, on board the COLLAROY, a sum of MONEY. The owner can have it by giving the amount and description, by applying to J. M'DIARMID, Chief Officer Collaroy, and paying expenses.

£2 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from the Ultimo Estate, a Rusty Black MARE, branded on the off side of neck B, on the off shoulder T, small white star on forehead. Any person bringing the same either to Mr. W. FOWLES, Ryde; or to Mr. J. S. FOWLES, Ultimo Estate, Parramatta-street, will receive the above reward.

£20 REWARD.—To Constables, Poundkeepers, and others.—STOLEN or STRAYED from Mr. Wade's premises, innkeeper, Marulan, a Bay MARE, aged, one hind foot white, branded JG over ⌒ over M near shoulder, and ⌒ over M off shoulder. Also, a Dark Bay COLT, 4 years old, black points, blotch brand, IM near shoulder. If stolen, £20 will be paid on recovery and conviction of the thieves; if strayed, £2 each will be paid on delivery to Mr. WADE, Marulan; or to Messrs. NORRIS and BARBER, Goulburn; or to I. NORRIS, Sydney.

£6,000 TO LEND, on good security. Apply LANGLEY, King and Pitt-streets.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The agency of this company will, on and after the 1st January, 1860, be under the management of Mr. WILLIAM RAE.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Sydney, 27th December.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the HELEN WALLACE must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, on THURSDAY, at the office of the undersigned, otherwise they will not be recognised. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Committee of the Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta are requested to send the same in to the office of the Treasurer, Mr. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-street. J. M'ELHONE, Hon. Secretary.

CAUTION.—This is to caution working men and the public from purchasing MINERS' TOOLS marked J. T. Brigg, as many have been stolen from Wynyard-square, at the foundations, the property of J. T. BRIGG.

PETER J. WOOD, Government Surveyor, late of Armidale, New England. All persons are informed, that any ACCOUNTS against this gentleman, or cheques drawn upon the Armidale Bank, will be paid on presentation to ARTHUR T. WOOD, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted in my name by WILLIAM HENRY BEARD. DAVID WEBSTER BEARD, Sydney, December 29.

NOTICE! Notice! Notice! Last two days. TODAY and TO-MORROW (Wednesday and Thursday) are the last two days for the SELLING-OFF of the remaining stock of watches, jewellery, electro-plated articles, &c., &c., when Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st instant, being the last two days to the termination of the lease, those goods still unsold will be disposed of by auction, on the premises, by Mr. Muriel, without any reserve.
MITCHELL and CO., jewellers, 247, Pitt-street, next the theatre.
N.B.—Parties requiring anything from either of the above-named articles will do well not to neglect this opportunity, as they are now selling off greater bargains than ever.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Indenture of Release and Assignment, bearing date the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and made between JAMES MALCOLM, JOHN BROWN, and JAMES MALCOLM the younger, trading under the name, firm, and style of "James Malcolm and Company," of George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, commission merchants, of the first part, JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Pitt-street, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, and THOMAS WHEATON BOWDEN, of George-street, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, auctioneer, trustees, for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, and thereinafter designate, trustees of the second part, and the several creditors of the said James Malcolm, John Brown, and James Malcolm the younger, duly executed by the said parties of the first and second parts, the said James Malcolm, John Brown, and James Malcolm the younger, did convey and assign all their estate and effects whatsoever to the said trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all their creditors; and the said indenture is now lying at the offices of Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, auctioneers, 362, George-street, for inspection and execution by the said creditors of the said James Malcolm, John Brown, and James Malcolm the younger.—Dated this twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
JAMES MALCOLM,
JOHN BROWN.
Signed by the said James Malcolm and John Brown, in the presence of M. E. MURNIN, J. P.
JAMES MALCOLM, Junior.
By his Attorney JOHN BROWN.
And by the said James Malcolm the younger, by his Attorney, John Brown, in the presence of M. E. MURNIN, J.P.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
And by the said James Williamson, in the presence of M. E. MURNIN, J.P.
T. W. BOWDEN.
And by the said Thomas Wheaton Bowden, in the presence of M. E. MURNIN, J.P.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Carved Bread Plates, with knives to match, bearing the following mottoes:
Give us this day our daily bread.
Our daily bread.
The staff of life.
Be thankful.
Waste not—want not.
Sweet is the bread of contentment.
Let us be thankful.
Welcome is the best cheer, &c.
ANDREW LENEHAN.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

HAIR JEWELLERY, for Christmas Presents.—G. C. COOKE, Artist in Hair, beautifully plaits and mounts in the best style of art ladies' and gentlemen's own hair into bracelets, guards, alberts, rings, brooches, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents. 239, Pitt-street, between the Theatre and King-street.
The strictest attention will be paid to all orders from the country. N.B.—Jewellery repaired on the shortest notice.

PERFUMERY, BRUSHWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY GOODS.—PHILLIPSON and CO., wholesale perfumers and brush manufacturers, London, will execute all orders for the above manufactures on the most advantageous terms. Samples can be viewed, trade catalogues obtained, and terms arranged with their agent S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.—HUGH E. HOOD begs to call the attention of merchants, storekeepers, and others, to his newly invented compound for the immediate destruction of rats, mice, native dogs, cats, &c. This invaluable compound will be found to differ from all other preparations of a similar nature, its effect is not only certain but immediate. Prepared exclusively by HUGH E. HOOD, 51, Parramatta-street, Sydney, in packets at 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a shipment of the most elegant PLATED ARTICLES that have ever arrived in the colony, and to which they invite the attention of the public. Besides the usual objects of every day use there will be found fish, eating-knives and forks, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, in elegant cases, crumb-scoops, and all the latest luxuries of dinner table ornament. They have also received two oak cabinets intended as wedding presents, each containing a very complete service of plated ware and cutlery. Prices will be found exceedingly moderate. HOGARTH, ERICHSEN, and CO.

BARGAINS in IRONMONGERY.—Important Notice.—SELLING OFF at COST PRICE.—C. F. EDWARDS being about to relinquish business, is now offering to his friends and the public the whole of his well-assorted stock, amounting to upwards of £10,000, at cost price, his object being to clear it out as quickly as possible. The trade, country storekeepers, carpenters, housekeepers, and others, are solicited to give an early call, and satisfy themselves of the truth of this announcement. 598 and 600, George-street South, near Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN COOKING and other STOVES.—Great reduction in price.—F. R. ROBINSON, in order to make room for coming importations, has determined to clear out during the month of January, if possible, the whole of his extensive stock of the above desirable and important domestic arrangement, comprising all sizes, and one of the best assortments out of the United States; he, therefore, quotes prices which will induce all to avail themselves of these economical household comforts, and place competition at defiance. N.B.—Stoves carefully packed to all parts of the country, and delivered gratis to all parts of the city. All kinds of stoves repaired. Any extra fixings on hand, at the American Stove Store, 426, George-street.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.
N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents—H. E. Hood (late Penny), Parramatta-street; Parker, Balmain; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown; Mr. Butterworth, Bathurst.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents—H. E. Hood (late Penny), Parramatta-street; Parker, Balmain; J. F. Haslam, Paddington; Mr. S. Freeman, Kiama; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Fowler, Campbelltown; Sympson, Brothers, Camden; Butterworth, Bathurst; and all other respectable storekeepers.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes. Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Premature decay, whether the result of intense application to business, free living, or any other exhaustive cause, may be checked, and the physical and mental energies restored to their original vigor, by a persevering use of this unequalled restorative. The stooping frame may be straightened, the trembling nerves quieted, and the whole muscular system braced, by a course of the Pills. They seem not only to purge the internal organs of all impurities, but to infuse into every fibre a new principle of vitality. Let not the sick say that their constitutions are broken down, until they have tested the renovating properties of Holloway's wonderful restorative.
Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Winter Cough.—The effects of this oil have been singularly beneficial in the treatment of the severest forms of recurring winter coughs. No remedy so rapidly soothes the irritation and restores the general health. Mr. Arthur Cridland, an eminent London surgeon, in bearing his testimony to this, observes:—"After taking Dr. de Jongh's oil for a few days, its good effects commenced. I regained my usual health and strength, and entirely lost the laryngial irritation, which was of a most harrassing and fearfully distressing character."
Dr. De Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled, with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is a felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—The undersigned agent for Messrs. George Curling and Co., wholesale druggists, London, is prepared to execute indents for DRUGS and CHEMICALS, of every description, on the most favourable terms to the importer. Monthly price lists and terms furnished, upon application to S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS, DEALERS IN DRUGS, &c.—Landing ex Jason, and on SALE by the undersigned,
55 packages drugs, comprising
Carbonate magnesia, in 28, 56, and 112 lb. cases
Refined camphor, E. I. rhubarb, Turkey rhubarb
Powdered Jamaica ginger, ginger root, tartaric acid
Dragon's blood, English oil of peppermint
Essence bergamot, essence lemon
Gum arabic, sorts; sweet spirits of wine.
The advertisers are open to an offer for the whole invoice, or otherwise.
JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., 23, Wynyard-lane.

TO GROCERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, in the best part of Sydney, a SHIPPING BUSINESS. Apply at the City Tea Mart, Sussex-street.

TO ISLAND TRADERS.—Imported specially for this trade by the undersigned, ex Coleroon and Granite City—
Muskets and bayonets (made to order)
English-made fowling-pieces
Looking glasses
Also to arrive per Light of the Age, Victoria Regia, &c., &c.—
Butchers' knives and other cutlery
Hall's F gunpowder, in kegs.
All guaranteed suitable for the above market.
JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., 23, Wynyard-lane.

EDGECLIFFE HOUSE and GROUNDS, at the junction of the Edgecliffe and Point Piper Roads, Double Bay, and at present occupied by John Hay, Esq., M.P.—MORT and CO. have been instructed to dispose of the above very beautiful property by PRIVATE SALE. The HOUSE, which is a handsome stone building, with deep verandah on three sides, has extensive accommodation, is finished throughout in the best style, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman, and good out-offices. The GROUNDS are laid out and planted, and have a frontage to both roads. The SITUATION is equal to any at Darling Point, or anywhere in the neighbourhood of Sydney. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO BUYERS OF STORE SHEEP.—For SALE—
1,000 wethers, at Drayton, and
4,000 ditto, at Dalby.
Very superior sheep.
BEIT and MACDONALD, 6, Wynyard-street.

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M. KOSSUTH ON THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

(*From Saturday Review, October 8.*)

A LETTER of M. Kossuth's, which has recently been published, may, perhaps, after due allowance for the exaggerations natural to an exile, throw some light on the Treaty of Villafranca. It seemed difficult to understand how it could at the same moment be for the interest of both belligerents to patch up a peace while all the causes of the war still retained their original force. The Emperor of the French has on several occasions announced, with unwonted candour, his motives for abandoning a contest which, for the same reasons, he ought never to have commenced. He had expended thousands of men and millions of pounds sterling in a quarrel of his own seeking; and after a bloody victory, he was still on the outside of the great Venetian fortresses, which held a garrison larger than the besieging army. He has further declared that it was impossible to carry on the war without seeking the aid of revolution, and he has admitted that the menacing attitude of Germany, and the displeasure of Europe, furnished additional reasons for his sudden eagerness for peace. The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, might reasonably believe that he had seen the worst of the campaign. He had disasters to retrieve, a discontented army to re-assure, and an unprovoked attack to punish, if possible. The ostensible complaint of the backwardness of his German allies was inconsistent with the language of his opponent. He was near his resources, and covered by his famous strongholds; and, above all, he was called upon, as the condition of peace, to acknowledge his defeat by the surrender of a cherished province. If there is any foundation for Kossuth's statements, the danger was in the heart of his own dominions; and possibly there may have been fears of mutiny in some Hungarian regiments, although they had borne their full share in the exertions and sufferings of the war.

It is not necessary to believe that all classes in Hungary were unanimous in the resolution "to get rid of the bandit rule of the House of Austria as soon as the war should take its logical expansion." Strong words, even in the mouths of gifted orators, generally indicate an absence of the repose which proceeds from conscious strength. Whatever may be the meaning of such a term as "the logical expansion of a war," it is difficult to believe in the hypothetical enthusiasm and conditional unanimity of twelve millions of men. Leaders may make up their minds to wait for an opportunity before they strike a decisive blow, but armies and nations can never be said to have arrived at a decision until they are ready to act. The continuance of the war would probably have given rise to an insurrection in Hungary, and neither the Emperor of Austria nor the ex-dictator of the Republic knew the proportions which the revolt might assume. It is simply impossible that an exile should have the means of ascertaining through secret agents that "all the feelings which sometimes bring division into a national household—difference of religion, language, race, distinction of classes—had melted into one common resolution." If half the statement had been true, it was unnecessary to wait for any logical, rhetorical, or material explanation of the war. The flower and strength of the Austrian army was fully occupied on the Mincio, and a general insurrection in Hungary might have propagated itself without any danger of external repression. Even at the present moment, Austria would probably be unable to resist a general rising of the population of Hungary. Five months ago, the enemies of Austrian rule could only have been restrained by a well-founded doubt as to the disposition of the nation. The uncertainty which encouraged Kossuth may reasonably have alarmed Francis Joseph, although, in this instance, fear may perhaps have been less imaginative than hope. The 4000 Hungarians who had been collected from the ranks of the exiles, or enlisted among the prisoners of war, must have excited considerable disquiet as to the possible nucleus of a national army. The assertion of their leader, that in three weeks more their numbers would have swelled to 25,000, is probably made in good faith, but it can only be accepted as a conjecture.

As there was undoubtedly some foundation for the expectation of a movement in Hungary, the question again recurs why the Emperor of the French drew back at the moment when he had the prospect of inflicting a fatal blow on his adversary. His conscientious objections to what is called revolution must have been very suddenly awakened at Villafranca, if it is true that he had previously urged on his Hungarian confederate an activity which was declined as premature. "I have the satisfaction," says M. Kossuth, "to know that by not allowing myself to be influenced by promises, that by insisting on the guarantee of irretractable facts preliminary to my giving the signal for rising, I have preserved my country from great misfortunes for aims which were not our own." On these points M. Kossuth is speaking of transactions within his own personal knowledge, and his accuracy is confirmed by the undoubted fact that he was allowed to enlist troops among the Hungarian prisoners within the limits of France. The promises which were intended to induce him to precipitate an insurrection must have been given by the Emperor of the French, who has since taken credit with Europe for his adhesion to the cause of crowned heads as against discontented subjects. It is possible, indeed, that Kossuth may, from the first, have been a mere dupe and passive instrument; and yet it is difficult to believe that he would have been urged to immediate action if it had been intended at once to abandon his partizans to their fate.

The solution of the puzzle would probably be found in the diplomatic communications between Russia and France. The liberation of Italy may have been contemplated at St. Petersburg with indifference, and the humiliation of Austria with pleasure, but the master of Poland could never have encouraged a general popular rising in Hungary. Although the secret arrangement between Russia and France has never transpired, it is certain that Napoleon III. relied, in certain contingencies, on the active support of his Northern ally. The junction of Russia with the other Great Powers, for the purpose of imposing peace on the belligerents, would have paralysed the French aggressor in the midst of his most brilliant successes. It is natural that M. Kossuth, with his declamatory turn of mind, should forget the existence of the Power which ten years ago reduced Hungary into subjection to Austria. The Emperor of the French was probably better informed, although, as a measure preparatory to peace, he had alarmed Austria by two or three slight demonstrations on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The disappointment which might be inflicted on the Hungarian exiles and malcontents was one of those grievances which ambitious sovereigns habitually disregard.

Some credit is nevertheless due to Napoleon III. for the stipulations which were made at Villafranca in favour of the Hungarian recruits whom he had involved in the technical guilt of treason and mutiny. M. Kossuth asserts, with whimsical satisfaction, that he had himself insisted on the conditions of amnesty and exemption from Austrian military service: but as it is not known that the Hungarian exiles were represented at Villafranca, it is not easy to understand how their leader could be in a position to negotiate for concessions and guarantees. His diplomatic tact is illustrated by his ostentations doubt whether Austria, "false Austria," will discharge her obligations. It would be difficult to offer a more direct invitation to a breach of faith which would involve the ruin and misery of four thousand Hungarians. The public suggestion that some of the returned soldiers are in correspondence with himself may illustrate the confidence of his countrymen in his patriotism, but it will scarcely tend to the comfort or safety of the letter writers. After all, it is difficult not to sympathise with the disappointment of the exile who so lately hoped for a triumphant restoration. M. Kossuth celebrated his departure from England by several unwise and offensive speeches, and he even menaced the country which he was then leaving with the contingent displeasure of himself and of his Imperial ally. Englishmen, however, are too familiar with hard words to be frightened, or even seriously offended, by foreign eloquence. Although they disapproved of the wanton ambition of France, they were not disposed to blame those enemies of Austria who prepared to take advantage of a favourable opportunity. It is not even with unmixed pleasure that they see the illusions dispelled in which they had themselves but faintly shared.

THE SICK MAN OF THE BOSPHORUS.*

(*From the Spectator, October 15.*)

WHAT are the present condition and prospects of the Turkish empire? May the sick man rally yet? or is his malady beyond cure or palliation? These are the questions in which the interests of our own country are deeply concerned; for if Turkey is to be saved by any extraneous aid it must be chiefly by that of England, and if she must perish, her fall will lead to European complications and probably to war, from which England can by no means keep aloof. But how are we to obtain trustworthy information respecting the patient's case? Diplomatists never tell us the whole truth, and scarcely any part of the truth purely and simply as it is, uncoloured by the official medium through which it passes. The reports of travellers are in general as little to be relied on. Their opportunities for observation are very limited, and their liability to draw false conclusions from premises fragmentary and ill understood, is indefinitely great. Vefic Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, is described by Mr. Senior as one who would pass in Europe for a remarkably well-informed man. He speaks French perfectly, has a respectable library containing many English books, and he reads them. Now, said this thoughtful and well informed Turk, "to know this country you must do four things. First, you must learn the language; secondly, you must unlearn all your previous notions; thirdly, you must seek the truth, not facts in support of preformed conclusions; and lastly, you must stay among us for three or four years. Slade's are among the best works on Turkey, and Urquhart's, favourable as he is to us, are among the worst; he is an advocate, not a critic. But you must trust none of them." If Mr. Senior has not followed the letter of this advice, he has scrupulously complied with its spirit in the composition of his "Journal." He propounds no theories of his own, lays down no general propositions, but appears, as it were, in the character of a commissioner to take evidence. He conversed with many persons of various political tendencies, either natives or foreigners long resident in the country, whose intelligence and experience made their opinions worth recording; and his own part in these interviews was limited to putting such questions as should elicit the fullest and most accurate information. The "Journal" consists almost wholly of these conversations faithfully reported, and verified whenever possible by being submitted to the interlocutors themselves. "The reader will therefore find, on many points, great differences of opinion. On a few, such as the rapid decline of the Ottoman empire in wealth and in population, the corruption of its officials, and the mischief done to it by diplomatic interference, he will find nearly unanimity."

The resources of Turkey are enormous, but all accounts agree that they remain comparatively useless for want of roads. "We have not in Turkey a single real road, except a bit about five miles long which the French made for us." This is the testimony of Mehmed Kuprisla Pasha, formerly ambassador in London. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns, the peasant cannot carry his produce to market, and therefore he produces only for his own consumption. He is truly a proletaire; he contributes to the population of the country, but not to its wealth. Our author asked Herr Spiegelthal, Prussian Consul at Smyrna, how much of Asia Minor he supposed to be uncultivated.

"Ninety-nine hundredths," he answered; "if you go from hence towards Magnesia, you will ride ten hours through fine land without seeing a human habitation. But such is the fertility of the hundredth part which is cultivated, that if there were roads its produce would influence sensibly the markets of Europe. A few years ago the crop of madder failed in the south of France. The export from Smyrna doubled, and in a great measure supplied the loss. If we had roads we should drive the French madder out of the market."

For the last twenty years the English residents have been imploring the Government to make roads. The Government promises, plans, and levies taxes for the purpose; but the money is embezzled and the roads are never made. Talking with Mr. Hanson, Mr. Senior suggested that individuals or a company might be allowed to make roads, and repay themselves by tolls.

"If an English company," he said, "proposed to do so, M. Thouvenel would warn the Government of the danger of letting foreigners acquire a new footing in the country. If it were a French scheme, the English minister, whoever he were, would protest against it. The Turks wish for nothing but to be let alone, and to be allowed to go quietly to ruin. The embassies all join in abusing them for their inactivity; but as soon as one foreign minister proposes anything that is specific and practical, the others combine to oppose it."

This touches upon one main item in the complication of disorders under which the patient is suffering. An Englishman, who has for many years held a high rank in the Turkish service, declares that:

"Turkey is like the man in Moliere, who died of three physicians and two apothecaries. She is the seat of war, in which seventeen embassies, every one attacking every other, fight their battles at her expense. When Reschid is in power, France tries to spoil his policy, when Fuad or Mustapha succeeds him, England opposes him. Austria and Russia have each their protégés and their victims. For one friend every Minister has sixteen enemies, all intriguing against him, rousing against him the suspicions of his master, getting him whispered against in the harem, discrediting his reforms, preventing their being tried, or striving to defeat them when they are tried. Leave her quiet for ten years, and she will, at least to some extent, reform herself. But the bullying, and perverseness, and mischief-making of the ambassadors, make everything that is European distasteful to her. They defeat their object. We wish to promote the immigration of Christians into Turkey, and we are right in wishing it. But every Christian immigrant, protected by his capitulations and by his consul, becomes a little tyrant; he insults the Turks, breaks their laws, invokes his consul, and defies them. You must not suppose that the European protégés, except perhaps the Greeks, are fair samples of the people of their respective countries. They are the refuse of their fellow-subjects. The English protégés are Ionians and Maltese; the French are Arabs and Cabyles; the Austrian are Croats and Dalmatians."

"A Maltese or an Ionian, or indeed any foreigner," says Mr. Hornby, the judge of the English Consular Court, "if he is supported by his ambassador, may do what he likes in Turkey." A Maltese, for instance, may commit murder with impunity if the victim is not a Turk, for in that case he will be sent to Malta for trial. The witnesses will not easily be induced to accompany him, and in any case the Maltese jury will probably acquit the prisoner. Per contra, if a Turk murder a foreigner he will be tried by his own countrymen, and have an equally good chance of escaping.

The Englishman in the Turkish service who has described for us the external source of the Sick Man's disease, fears that he will not resist it for many years, though he might struggle on against his internal diseases. Being asked what are the principal of these,—

"The great and permanent one," he answered, "is the diminution of the number of Turks, both positively and as compared with other Mussulmen, and still more as compared with the Greeks. The Turk is proud and idle; he is not a producer; he can multiply only by forcing subject races to work for him; his women, weakened by their unnatural life and by premature marriage, are not prolific. The whole burden of military service falls on him, and the losses of a war, with Turkish hospitals and a Turkish commissariat, are enormous. I have passed through whole districts in which I saw only women and old men."

"But now," I said, "the Rayahs are to take their turn in military service."

"The ambassadors," said T. U., "made poor Reschid insert that clause in the Hatt-i-Humayoon. They claimed for the Rayahs the honour and the advantage of joining in the defence of the country; but the Rayahs protest against their new privilege. They are not fond of fighting, still less of fighting for Turks; and they fear that the Turks will corrupt the faith and the morals of their children. The Turks, too, have had a warning from India. They see the danger of putting arms into the hands of a subject race. The only result is that instead of the Haratch, the Rayahs pay a new and larger tax to be excused from service. Under the influence of these causes," he continued, "the Turks are dying out, gradually in Asia, but quickly in European Turkey."

"And what," I asked, "is their next great disease?"

"I was dining the other day," he answered, "with several Pashas. 'What,' they said, 'is the principal change which you have observed during the thirty years that you have known Turkey?'

"'The great increase,' I answered, 'of corruption.'

"'I am not surprised,' said one of them, 'at your answer,' and the rest assented.

"This is bad, not only as a cause of evil, but as a sign. It shows that the higher classes have lost their self-respect—that they despair of the future, and are anxious merely to get the means of immediate employment. Then there is the pride of ignorance, the recklessness of the Mussulman character, the absence of education in their public men, the carelessness with which they are selected, their want of confidence in one another, their constant intrigues and quarrels, and I think these are diseases enough to make the man very sick, though, if he were left to himself, he might drag on for a long time."

In consequence of the universal corruption many of the outlying pashalics are encumbrances to the Government instead of being a source of revenue. One of Mr. Senior's acquaintances had been intimate with the defterdar, or finance minister of Tripoli, who showed him two books, one of them kept by the minister for his own use, and the other for transmission to the Turkish Government. The former contained a faithful account of income, in the latter every sum was reduced to one half, and thus the defterdar kept back £125,000 every year, and paid over to the Turkish Government an equal sum which was not sufficient to pay the local expenses. Out of the moiety of which he defrauded the imperial exchequer he probably did not retain for himself more than £50,000; the rest he had to distribute as hush-money among the other officials.

"I should like," he said to Mr. Senior's informant, "to be honest, strange as such conduct would be in this country. But I could not retain my place for a month if I did not bribe all the people around me, and a certain portion of the people at Constantinople. Those bribes are what they live on. If I were to discontinue them I should soon be calumniated, dismissed, plundered, perhaps bastinadoed. Then I must make a little purse for the time when I shall lose my office. I shall have to bribe in order to get another. How could I do all this out of my salary?"

From another informant, an Englishman, Mr. Senior had a frightful account of the misgovernment of Turkish Armenia.

"It is such," he said, "that the people are wishing for the Russians. A new Pasha, and there is one every three or four years, sends word of his arrival to all the subordinate local officers. This is a notice to all office holders to be prepared with their bribes, and to all office hunters to be prepared to outbribe them."

"And how," I said, "do those who have bribed him get back their money?"

"By increasing the taxation," he answered, "by not accounting for the public receipts, by winking at beaches of quarantine laws, or non-payment of custom-house dues, by selling justice, and through the corvées. The last is a fertile source of profit. The Pasha is making a progress; the villages in his line have to furnish camels and horses; the Nazir requires twice as many, or five times as many, as are really wanted, and is bribed to reduce his demand. If the village is rich and bribes highly it furnishes none, and the burden falls on those who cannot buy themselves off; they are forced to travel with their beasts for ten or for twenty days, unpaid, carrying their own food and that of their beasts, or plundering it, and are discharged perhaps 100 miles from home; their cattle and themselves lame and worn out. The amount of tyranny may be inferred from the depopulation. You see vast districts without an inhabitant, in which are the traces of a large and civilized people, great works for irrigation now in ruins, and constant remains of deserted towns. There is a city near the frontier with high walls and large stone houses, now absolutely uninhabited; it had once 60,000 inhabitants. There is not a palace on the Bosphorus that has not decimated the inhabitants of a province.

"Besides the wholesale robbery of the great Turks, there is the petty oppression of the little Turks. One of them, with his belt full of pistols, walks up to a Rayah's house. He calls out the master, who perhaps is the head man of the village, and bids him hold his horse. He walks in, sits down, and makes the women light his pipe. The girls all run away, and hide in the outhouses, or among the neighbours. When he has finished his pipe, he asks for a fowl. He is told that there are none. A few blows bring one out, a few more produce bread and wine. What is the source of this insolence? That he is armed, and that he is the only person in the village who is so."

"Are the Rayahs," I said, "forbidden to wear arms?"

"Forbidden," he answered, "not only to wear them, but to possess them. The Turks from time to time search the houses of the Rayahs, and if they find arms, seize them, and beat the householders. If the Rayahs were armed, or the Turks were disarmed, there would be none of this petty oppression."

The Turkish Government lost, two years ago, a noble opportunity of producing equality among its different races. Before it disbanded its army, it might have employed it to disarm the Turkish population; now it is too late.

"Could the Government," I asked, "allow the Rayahs to wear arms?"

"That," he answered, "would be giving the signal for civil war."

* *A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the Autumn of 1857, and the beginning of 1858.* By Nassau W. Senior, Esq. Published by Longman and Co.

The case seems almost desperate. If the doctors are doing their best to kill the patient, and cannot be induced to let him alone, what hope is there for him? If, indeed, a new Sultan were to arise, who was also a man of genius, he might save the perishing empire; but where is the political mathematician who shall tell us what may be the infinitesimal value of that contingency?

JONATHAN'S LAST COUP.

A MORE cool, audacious, unjustifiable, act of filibusterism—we refer our readers to the American dictionaries for the term—was never perpetrated, even by our energetic cousins over the water, than the recent forcible seizure, by General Harney, of the little island in the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, which by law, treaty, and vicinity, forms a direct dependency of our newly-established colony of British Columbia. The little island of Belle Vue, as it is properly called—San Juan being made the name of its port—is situated far within the 49th parallel of north latitude, which was agreed upon, so far back as 1846, between Mr. Packenham and the American Government, as the proper boundary between the two territories, and, moreover, has been in the actual possession and use of the Hudson's Bay Company (British subjects), for the best part of a century. As the matter will most probably give rise to much international discussion, it may be as well to state, textually, the terms that were actually agreed to between Mr. Pekenham and the American Secretary of State. The article establishing the line expressly says:—

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty, shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the 49th parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties."

One would think that there could not be even the pretence of a dispute about a boundary line, the terms of which are so clearly worded, but that the sextant and theodolite would be the only arbitrators necessary to be employed between the two nations. That terrible draw-cansir, General Harney, however, despises so vulgar and common-place Court of Appeal, and having most probably an eye to future perorations of a greatly eloquent and warmly patriotic character, to be delivered from the "stumps" of his native land, has, in violation of the usages of civilised nations, and the clearly expressed meaning of treaties, taken advantage of the temporary absence of our squadron, and marched in with drums and trumpets to take possession of the devoted island.

But what makes the matter still worse is, that at the very moment when this modern William the Conqueror, was making his unjustifiable descent, commissioners, legally and formally appointed by the two Governments, were actually busy settling the boundary by the only legitimate method—namely, by a series of scientific observations, taken for the purpose of ascertaining how the 49th parallel actually runs. So well had their proceedings prospered, that in the mainland all disputed questions had been already set at rest, and it was just as they were about to "take water" and continue the line through the centre of the Straits of Fuca, that Harney stepped in, kindly intending to save them further trouble, and, like Brennus, throwing his sword into the scale, in order to kick the beam in favour of the stars and stripes.

It is quite true that the water here had proved to be not quite so easy of settlement as the land boundary. The 49th parallel, it appears, strikes the shore at a spot somewhere between Point Roberts and the mouth of the Frazer River, the latter a name sufficiently familiar to English readers to serve as a key to the solution of the river question. So far, the Land Boundary Commission had long since made all matters straight; but, then, the line was to be followed "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," and here the Americans took issue, and, despite of geography, astronomy, and treaty, insisted that the water should leave the little island of Belle Vue safely lodged on their side of the boundary. There are, it appears, in the Straits of Fuca, somewhere near the centre of which the disputed patch is situated, two principal channels, the Rosario Straits, the acceptance of which would give us the island and the Canal di Haro, which the United States' Government insist on for no other reason, as it must appear to anyone acquainted with physical science, save that it runs close to the shores of Vancouver's Island, and thus gives them a pretence for depriving us of our lawfully acquired territory. That territory, containing not more than sixty-eight square miles, would be entirely without intrinsic value to them as a possession, but, perhaps, their eagerness to seize it may be a little more intelligible when we inform our readers, on the authority of the most recent advices, that the "Haro," which they are willing to concede to us, and which would leave Belle Vue on their side of the boundary line, is only navigable for powerful steamers, and would, besides, be completely commanded by the batteries which our cousins would, of course, lose no time in erecting the moment they had established themselves on the disputed island.

It is of little use going into the geographica minutiæ of the matter. The Americans claim this little island for the woman's reason, because they fancy it, and not from any conviction founded upon the justice of the case. For nearly a century the whole coast, with all its bays, charts, and islands, was in the undisputed possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Jonathan never dreamt of invading their weakly-protected dominion. But in latter days came the gold discoveries; first of California, and at a much later date of Frazer's River, and hence an eagerness, the genuine *auri sacra fames*, to lay hold of every patch of ground that showed the slightest symptom of being cursed with the auriferous deposit. The encroachments are not an event of yesterday. When gold was proclaimed to have been discovered in Frazer's River they descended upon the new Elderado in shoals, and but for the vigour and promptitude of the late Government in arranging and consolidating the provinces of British Columbia, it is probable that by this time, not Belle Vue only, but Vancouver's Island itself, would have been in their illegal possession. Driven from all pretence of occupying the mainland, they began curiously to examine all the little islets of the Gulf of Georgia, and finding that there was only one, that of Belle Vue, or San Juan, which was worth seizure, they commenced at once their manœuvres for its permanent occupation. A few Yankees first dropped down, one at a time, and were patiently tolerated as settlers, and next there came a gentleman who dubbed himself a "Colleetor of Customs;" the British authorities with an apathy which has not yet been accounted for, taking not the slightest notice of any of these insidious proceedings. Finally, and as we repeat, while the joint Commission was actually busy in settling the only point in dispute, a trumpery quarrel was got up, the "outraged" American citizens called in General Harney, and General Harney, having first ascertained that there were neither British troops nor British ships in or near the island, made his remarkable descent, which will no doubt result in an enormous expenditure of stationery by the diplomatic departments of the two countries.

It is said that the American boundary Commissioner, finding that the inexorable laws of latitude were against him, secretly instigated the great chief to his Gordian method of settling the question. Certainly, he accompanied the invasion, having on a day immediately previous, dined, on the most friendly terms, with Governor Douglas, when not a syllable was dropt calculated to lead to an anticipation of what was about to happen. Should this turn out to have been the case, it would be impossible to imagine conduct more unworthy of the representative of a great country, or more inconsistent with the usages that ordinarily prevail amongst gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that our Government, in settling the matter, will consider not only the principle of the seizure, but the manner in which it has been so unjustifiably perpetrated. It is satisfactory to know that Admiral Baynes is now on the spot with a squadron, including one line-of-battle ship, and three or four powerful frigates, and that there is a respectable force of engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry also within call. We are quite sure that, with such a force, Governor Douglas will be quite able to serve and enforce a process of ejectment should it prove necessary; but we are strongly inclined to think that in the end General Harney will discover discretion to be the better part of valour, and will retire peaceably from the position which he has so wrongfully and violently taken up.

Since the above was written, a San Francisco paper has come to hand, which shows that even amongst Americans themselves there is a strong feeling as to the injustice of General Harney's proceedings.

Notwithstanding the loud talk that is made about the commanding importance of San Juan to the Americans, it naturally belongs to the British, and is of infinitely greater value to them than to the United States. The channel in dispute is the gate to the Gulf of Georgia, Frazer River, and British Columbia—mostly British water and British possessions. If this channel is, by the treaty, determined to be the boundary line, it only gives to England a small island of small value, with no other advantages, as we own nothing north of it, while to them it is the doorway to all their possessions.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1858.

(*From the Journal of the National Life-Boat Institution.*)

IN accordance with our custom for some years past, we present some facts connected with the Wreck Register and Chart, prepared annually by the Board of Trade for presentation to Parliament.

It is, as usual, a carefully arranged document, prepared from official and reliable authorities.

At the outset it is satisfactory to find that 1555 lives were rescued in 1858 by lifeboats, other boats, and ships, and by the rocket and mortar apparatus, and that out of 1895 lives in actual peril from shipwreck, 340 only were lost. This number is still too large; and it must not be forgotten that the average number of lives lost during the past seven years, including the number in 1858, is 745. We believe we are correct in stating that even now, before the winter has commenced, the loss of life from shipwrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom this very year (1859) has already reached the average number. It is, therefore, quite evident that the strenuous efforts which are now being made by the National Life-Boat Institution in this good work must not be allowed, on any consideration, to relax, for the stormy elements and the carelessness of man can only be counteracted by the best preparations and calculations.

The following statement shows clearly the number and character of the shipwrecks that have occurred in the seas and on the coasts of the British Isles during the past seven years:—

		Wrecks.	Collisions.	Total wrecks.	Total lives lost.
Wrecks and Casualties in	1852	958	57	1015	920
,,	1853	759	73	832	689
,,	1854	893	94	987	1549
,,	1855	804	247	1141	469
,,	1856	837	316	1153	521
,,	1857	866	277	1143	532
,,	1858	869	301	1170	340
Total.....		5986	1365	7441	5020

What a frightful catalogue does this aggregate loss of life and of ships present! How such calamities have been tolerated for so many years in a civilized country without any serious attempt at a systematic remedy, it is not easy to comprehend. With regard to the means of saving life from wreck, it is consolatory to learn that human skill and ingenuity bid fair, if properly supported, to very greatly reduce the number of lives lost from these catastrophes. The Register tells us that there are now 149 life-boats on the coast, 82 of which are under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution, and 67 belong to local authorities. Each boat of that institution has a paid coxswain and a volunteer crew attached to her, who are promptly paid after they have been afloat in the boats. We fear that few of the life-boats of local authorities are equally well attended to.

We also observe that there are 216 mortar and rocket stations on the coast. These are chiefly under the control of the Board of Trade, and worked by the Coast-guard. We find that the result of these combined and active exertions during the past year in saving life is thus succinctly given:—

	Persons.
By life-boats	206
By luggers, coast-guards boats, small crafts, and ships' own boats	719
By ships and steam-vessels	394
From shore by ropes, rockets, mortar apparatus, &c.	210
Individual exertion of a meritorious character	26
Total	1555

With reference to these results, it should be observed that the services of a life-boat are seldom or never called into requisition except in very boisterous weather, when ordinary boats could not safely be made use of. Hence it is that so large a number of lives are rescued by shore-boats and other craft, mostly in moderate weather, which are always then found in large numbers on the water. We feel persuaded that in future years the services of life-boats will prove still more conspicuously effective.

It may be hoped that the proposed new harbours of refuge will do much to lessen the number of these disasters; but such extensive works must necessarily be far apart, while a life-boat establishment can be formed on almost any part of the coast, and is sure to find the support of active and intrepid seamen. The only real impediment to the multiplication of these works of mercy is *money*, and without that the National Life-Boat Institution cannot possibly carry out extensively its truly benevolent work. There seems indeed hardly any limit to the reduction which may be accomplished in these annual disasters by the exercise of vigilance beforehand on the part of those most deeply interested, and the provision of ready succour at all times.

An analysis of the tonnage of the wrecks on our shores during the past year is thus given:—

	Vessels.
Vessels under 50 tons	199
51 and under 100 ,,	352
101 ,, 300 ,,	467
301 ,, 600 ,,	96
601 ,, 900 ,,	28
901 ,, 1200 ,,	23
1200 and upwards	5
Total	1170

The exact site of each disaster is given in the Register; and to prevent the possibility of error on this point, the Wreck Chart which accompanies it, a copy of which we publish, clearly and distinctly points out the locality of the wreck. What a tale of woe and misery does this grim chart bring to light! Who can think of it without feeling a desire, by every means in his power, to lessen the causes of those black dots on it? The following is the summary:—

	Vessels.
East Coast—Dungeness to Pentland Firth	514
West Coast—Land's End to Greenock	304
South Coast—Land's End to Dungeness	89
Irish Coast	168
Scilly Islands	14
Lundy Island	15
Isle of Man	6
Northern Isles, Orkney, &c., &c.	60
Total	1170

On the coast of Scotland there is a sad want of life-boats. It is along this coast a large portion of our trade with the Baltic, Greenland, Archangel, Davis' Strait, and much of the Canadian and United States trade is carried on. In addition to this traffic the Scotch coast is remarkable for its great herring-fishery. Peterhead has its 250 fishing-boats; Fraserburgh and Buckie more than 400 sail; while further north, off the coast of Caithness, more than 1200 fishing boats, manned by 6000 persons, nightly pursue their calling during the season, exposed to the proverbial suddenness of a north-east gale. About two years ago, during a fearful gale of wind, of a fleet of such boats five were lost, from which 42 men were drowned, leaving 27 widows and 79 orphans unprovided for. Since then calamities to Scotch fishermen nearly equal in magnitude have occurred. Within the last two or three months the National Life-Boat Institution has made an urgent appeal to the Scotch people generally for assistance to station additional life-boats on their coast; but we lament to say that appeal has met with little response from them.

The number of casualties in each month of 1858 is thus given in the Register for that year:—

	Vessels.
January	124
February	116
March	148
April	115
May	48
June	30
July	61
August	33
September	91
October	148
November	120
December	136
Total	1170

Representing 205,243 tons, and employing 8979 hands, of whom 340 perished.

The cargoes of these wrecks are thus defined:—

	Vessels.
In ballast, not colliers	151
Coal laden	377
Colliers in ballast	41
Cotton	7
Fishing smacks	12
Fish or oil	18
Grain and provisions	101
General cargo	110
Iron and other ores	101
Manure and kelp	18
Passengers	14
Potatoes and fruit	12
Salt	27
Sugar, coffee, spices, tea, molasses	7
Stone, slate, lime, or bricks	75
Timber or bark	63
Various, or unknown	36
Total	1170

It is supposed that this aggregate loss of ships and cargoes represents at least £1,500,000. Unquestionably the first step towards effectually checking this truly distressing waste of life and property is to institute immediate inquiry as to the cause of loss in every case of shipwreck. We are glad to find that this step is in numerous instances now prosecuted with much advantage by the Board of Trade, and we augur still very beneficial results to arise therefrom.

We further find that 172 vessels were lost from stress of weather; 58 from defects in ships or equipments, including charts and compasses; and 69 from various other causes more or less avoidable. We thus see that 127 vessels were absolutely lost in one year from causes which were clearly controllable by man, and which were, we fear, the product in some instances of his wilful negligence. It is not long ago that the master of a ship was tried and convicted in the Old Bailey for scuttling his vessel off the Downs. Who can tell how many more vessels have been thus wilfully destroyed, in addition to those which have been lost through gross and culpable neglect? For it must be remembered that, in consequence of the almost universal custom of insurance, the shipowner has often no pecuniary interest in the safety of his vessel, and may even be benefited by her loss. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, if here and there an unprincipled man should lend himself to the commission of a fraud for his own advantage. Every English vessel should be thoroughly examined before she leaves port, in order that it might be satisfactorily shown that she was seaworthy and well manned, and that means, both simple and efficacious, were on board for the rescue of the crew in the event of an accident.

On this latter point it is much to be lamented that the law of the land does not afford that protection to its merchant seamen which they surely have a rightful claim to, by requiring all owners of vessels to provide the cheap and simple appliance of a life belt for the use of each seaman in his employ, as by such provision alone undoubtedly many would be annually saved from our merchant craft. We will illustrate this assertion by a case in point:—

A few months ago the life boat of the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Walmer, proceeded off early in the morning to the res-

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case of a sloop's crew on the Goodwin Sands. The crew, three in number, were seen in the rigging; but it was found impossible, from the violence of the sea and the rolling of the vessel, to approach her. As soon as the tide turned, causing the sea somewhat to subside, the life-boat was taken alongside; but at the moment of her being so, the vessel's mast went by the board, falling across the bow of the life-boat. One of the three men in the vessel's rigging had before this been washed off and perished; of the two who remained, one was taken into the boat as the mast fell; the other, the master of the vessel, was thrown into the water. One of the life-boat's crew, John Chadwick, immediately jumped overboard, swam to him, and succeeded in bringing him alongside the life-boat; but on the crew grasping him, his clothes unfortunately tore away, and a sea dashing the boat away from him, he unhappily perished.

In the report of this case received by the Institution, it is remarked, that had the unfortunate master been provided with one of the cork life-belts, such as were worn by the life-boat's crew, his life would probably not have been sacrificed. Indeed, the two other men previously washed from the rigging and drowned might possibly have been saved had they been provided with belts, as they might have been picked up by a life-boat, or by a Deal lugger which was near at the time.

The life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were manned last year by about 3000 persons on occasions of service and exercise. They were often afloat during the heaviest gales and in the darkest nights; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that not a single life was lost from them on those occasions. This happy circumstance is principally, no doubt, attributable to the safety of the boats themselves; but this immunity from fatal results was also owing in some instances to the excellent cork life-belts, one of which each man forming the boat's crew is required, by the rules of the society, to put on before he is allowed to step into her.

Let the reader bear in mind that the average loss of life from wrecks on our coasts during the past seven years is 745. It is not presumptuous to say that a very considerable proportion of this large number of our fellow-creatures have been sacrificed through the cupidity and carelessness of their employers. How many of these victims might this day, with God's blessing, be still the solace and support of their families, as well as useful and active members of a busy commercial community like ours, if all had been done for them which justice and humanity dictated. If the shipowner had discharged his duty by ascertaining the soundness and tightness of his vessel, the fitness of her rigging, sails, anchoring gear, &c., before committing her to the dangers of the sea, how much misery would often have been prevented! Where in the hour of need and distress has been the sufficient number of the ship's life-boats, the means of safely lowering them, the life-buoys and the life-belts? None are at hand; and if found, they are too frequently found to be worse than useless, from want of repair and preparation. We confess that we envy not the feelings of the man who has realised immense wealth, but who has not in his day faithfully discharged the important duties of an employer of labour, and who, by his remissness, probably unconsciously to himself, has consigned many a woman to be a widow and her children to be orphans. The best interests of our country, and the cause of humanity, constrain us to speak thus openly and unreservedly on this important subject. Great difficulty is at present experienced in manning with able seamen her Majesty's ships. Now, in seven years 5220 valuable lives, or nearly 800 annually, mostly seamen, have perished from shipwrecks on our coast; and that very large number would unquestionably have been nearly doubled had not strenuous and brave exertions been made to rescue shipwrecked persons. Whosoever, therefore, contributes, either by his individual services or in any other way, to this philanthropic work, is not only the friend of the cause of suffering humanity, but he also renders important services to his country.

"The preservation of human life," has been well observed by a contemporary, "has in all ages been considered as an act deserving of the most enthusiastic meed of gratitude. If he who makes an ear of corn to grow where it never grew before merits public applause, how much more deserving of praise is he who rescues a fellow-creature from a violent and an unprepared death! The highest and humblest are made widows and orphans by ruthless shipwreck. To-day it is the great admiral, in his proud war-ship, who goes down 'with twice five hundred men' into the ocean's bosom. To-morrow it is the poor woman, with her children round her, who on the desolated beach mourns for the embrowned face, the tarry hand, the manly heart that will return no more; for the night has been stormy, the smack was capsized, the fishermen are 'drowned.."

Ten thousand nine hundred and two persons have been saved from shipwreck by life-boats and other means since the establishment of the National Life-boat Institution; £28,061 have been expended by it on life-boat establishments, and £11,651, besides gold and silver medals, for saving life have been voted. The committee of the Institution make, therefore, a confident appeal to the generosity of the public, on whose support the continued efficiency and extension of the society depend. Many new life-boats are yet needed on the coasts. The cost of several, recently placed, as well as of the carriages and boat-houses required for them, has in some cases been defrayed in full by charitable persons, admirers of the Institution, or anxious to afford substantial testimony of their personal gratitude for rescue from shipwreck by means of life-boats. Only the other day Lord Bury and his fellow-passengers, returning in the Asia from the United States, presented £21, the profits of an amateur magazine they had started to relieve the tedium of the voyage, to the National Life-Boat Institution. A prettier or more graceful thanksoffering for a "good deliverance" from ocean's perils could not well be conceived. Only recently the journeymen sawyers and boat builders in the employ of Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, subscribed £30 for the same purpose. Equally as touching and appreciated was the gift to the Society of 1s. 6d. in stamps from a sailor's orphan. It only remains for us to appeal to the public at large for their continuous pecuniary support to an institution at once noble, patriotic, and merciful in its design, and which is so constantly affording practical illustration of its useful character and successful working.

TUSCANY, BY A TUSCAN.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Florence, September 21.

IN a late issue of the *News*, you have published a correspondence from Florence which to us Italians on the spot reads in such a manner that we regret your world-wide paper should not possess as correspondent a person better versed in Italian matters, and better informed as to our acts and opinions.

Allow me to tell you that the second son of the ex-Grand Duke—namely, the Archduke Charles—went on the morning of the 27th of August, the memorable day of our new-born liberties, to the fortress of Belvedere, summoned the officers before him, and opened a letter deposited there by the Commander-in-Chief of our army, which was only to be unsealed in cases of great emergency. The letter contained a detailed account of how Florence was to be occupied under the pressure of rebellion, and how the artillery was to be used. Upon the Archduke having finished reading it, he inquired of the officers how many shells and canisters they could dispose of, and intimated that he expected them to do their duty; upon which one of the officers quietly observed, "That both officers and men were determined not to fire upon their brethren under the present crisis; the feelings which agitated the masses they all concurring in for the welfare and independence of their mother-country." The Archduke then felt his position, and, with tears in his eyes, replied, "This, then, implies that I am your prisoner?" "Not so, your Highness," the officers replied; "but our guest, whose life we shall defend if needed, as all the Grand Ducal family But we cannot slay our fellow-citizens for merely wishing to join Piedmont and fight the battles of our common cause."

This is the plain truth.

Our wish, indeed, of joining Piedmont, and fighting the eternal enemy of our country, was as deeply-rooted and unanimous a feeling as ever a people could give utterance to, and we fully proved it by offering spontaneously 13,000 volunteers to the army here, and 4000 or 5000 to Piedmont, 1500 of which served under Garibaldi.

These things we know to be a fact, but strangers are very often badly informed on these subjects by individuals who are themselves not Italians or Tuscans.

There was no duplicity used on our part in the revolution—all came off in the most natural and straightforward course. The Grand Duke had proved himself a traitor in 1848 and 1849, and from that time had acted as an Austrian satrap. He had revoked the Constitution he had pledged to respect and had called in the Austrians.

We did not any of us act with duplicity, but frankly declared ourselves what we are,—"Italians"—and as such wishful to join our efforts against Austria and fight the battles of our country. We said, "Give us your son and a Constitution, and your dynasty is safe on our throne." But the Grand Duke, although he proffered every possible concession if allowed to remain at the helm of the State, rather fled, and left Tuscany without a Government when he heard that his abdication was a *sine qua non* condition.

Believe me, Sir, there never was a more generous people, nor a more headstrong and unwise ruler. He left us, hoping soon to return at the head of an Austrian army. Yet, first, he tried his best to act with the greatest duplicity,—offering Constitution, national colours, war with Austria, &c., to the officers who apprised him that the army could not be relied upon unless these concessions were granted. I say he acted with duplicity, because he was not sincere when making this offer, for it was evidently only to gain time and with a distant view of victorious Austria, beneath whose vassalage he would again have placed us, as he had done before. But his duplicity could not succeed: we knew whom we had to deal with, and were not likely again to be duped.

A fortnight before the memorable 27th of April, on being asked by Mr. Scarlett, the British minister resident here then, to write to him confidentially my views on the agitation which then prevailed, I addressed him a letter, saying, "That in order to avert what might have been a sanguinary revolution and a great calamity to Tuscany, and save at the same time the dynasty, he was to persuade the Grand Duke to abdicate in favour of Ferdinand, his eldest son, who should immediately adopt the Piedmontese line of policy, grant a Constitution, and join in the fight against Austria." Mr. Scarlett smiled at the idea of a revolution, and his influence was used in another sense, too late to find out his mistake. Mr. Scarlett's ideas were as Lord Normanby's. Neither knew the country they were in, except under a wrong point of view. They knew nothing of the intellectual portion of our community, no more than if they had been Chinese. Those who approached them were people who never meddled in politics, and who lived according to ideas and opinions of days gone by, and who were uninitiated in the feelings and aspirations of more recent times. This often happens to aristocratic diplomatists, whose exclusiveness renders them strangers to all around, even forty years after they have lived in a place. Mr. Scarlett knew, indeed, some of us; but he believed our words the effect of sentimentalism, and that a wise man must reject them as generous illusions of good-hearted, but wrong-headed, people. Poor Mr. Scarlett! his ideas on this point must have undergone a great change since we parted.

As for Lord Normanby, let him speak out. Why does he scruple to do so? Surely a British Peer is at liberty to speak out when he likes. And his Lordship, not having shrunk from giving publicity to his opinions as regards Tuscany, would do well to make good his words by giving the world some proof of what he has most ungenerously thought fit only maliciously to insinuate. Piedmont has never interfered with us; why should it? The ambition imputed to Piedmont is our own ambition; it is the ambition of every Italian. We want an Italian kingdom, and to obtain this end we gladly sacrifice our old autocracy, and are even satisfied that proud Florence, the cradle of modern civilisation, should forfeit its name of capital. As for duplicity, I repeat, no one but the Grand Duke acted with duplicity here. He held out promises, and would again have sworn to the Constitution—again have fought Austria—again afterwards to bind us head and foot with Croatien chains when the moment came, but the game could not be renewed—we knew what it meant. What we fairly could offer we offered, and could not do more.

Let his lordship speak out. His task will be difficult, however; and I am certain we shall not hear of him again. What I have here stated is the plain truth.

Florence and Tuscany are tranquil; no gloom hangs over us; we all breathe more freely; the people are well employed; the delinquents of every kind have diminished in a most extraordinary manner; and business continues much the same, with scarcely any difference. We wait our time most stoically; and, if we fall, we shall do so with full honour and unflinching heroism.

I do not flatter myself that you will allow a place in your columns to my long letter, nor can I reasonably expect it, yet I am glad I have written it, for, I believe. I may presume that at least one Englishman will read it.

Our hope is in Napoleon III. and in the sympathies of England; and the articles of the *Moniteur* are enigmas which we decipher in our way, and in spite of them remain firm to our principle of annexation, come what may.

SEBASTIANO FENZI,
Deputy to the Tuscan Assembly.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

London, Saturday Evening, September 24.

THE talking Englishman's best friend, or the best friend of the Englishman who will talk, to wit, the weather, has been particularly propitious for chatter to-day;—atmospheric antics being preternatural enough to suggest that the British lion must have been superseded by a capricorn. At cockcrow the sun began to "flame in the forehead of the morning sky," and the caloric went on crescendo, in the most hydrophobiac fashion, as though the dog-star raged, till towards six o'clock; by which time the thermometric quicksilver stood, or rather simmered, at the poached-egg point, and hasn't recovered its autumnal coolness since. We may look in Monday's papers for numerous instances of female *coups de soliel*, or female instances of *coup de soliel*, if you object to neuter nouns having a gender, though Malmesbury says that sex in grammar is, like one of his own "immortal truths," altogether an indefinite article, and not worth talking about. The *coup* in this case, however, may be expected to be brain fever, brought on by fury at the premature casting off of summer bonnets. Shaftesbury would do well to make a timely note of this fact; else he will be attributing the increase of craziness, in his next lunatic report, to the new hysterical revivalism, which impels ladies to try to jump out of their skin; and really if they would only confine their efforts in that respect to crinoline, one could wish every success to the interesting gymnastics, and would subscribe for spring-heeled boots to facilitate the performance.

So sudden an augmentation of temperature, after a week of miscellaneous squalls, cold, rain, drizzle, and meteorological blue devils, ought to portend something pleasant; but omens, just now, have to be interpreted, like the dreams of the lyrical Hibernian, by their opposite; and, accordingly, we find another Cabinet Council in full confab all the afternoon, deliberating the First Lord knows why, and the last lord [Finality] knows on what. Not that Lord John is present;—that would be so proper and becoming a sort of thing that any occupant of his office would be sure to do it in the ordinary course; and therefore he makes a point of not doing it, or how could he sustain his reputation as being essential to the working of the British constitution? The actual, if not the only, business of government just now being foreign affairs, and he being secretary to the same, he keeps, or is kept, 500 miles away from all these cabinet deliberations thereupon; and probably derives his first knowledge of what has been done in Downing-street when the faithful Rhenish Becker unlocks the Prince's Balmoral bag of a morning, and the Consort lets the Coburg cat out to be mused upon by the great little Briton. Just, however, as the quidnuncs had completed their cogitations to this effect, led, or misled, by the fact that his lordship dined at the royal table yesterday, it appears that he really has come up this evening, bringing Elgin with him, or Elgin bringing him; and leaving Argyll as the only Cabinet curiosity in the north.

Passing, however, from small finessers to great designers, the sunshine of the day is clouded by the gloomy tidings that Brunel is about to be followed to the undiscovered bourne whence no traveller returns by a yet more eminent engineer than himself. A complication of diseases, dropsy and jaundice, has brought to death's door Robert Stephenson; and there now hangs on the frailest of threads the life of himself who "o'erleaped the sea, and spanned the midway air" with the Vathek-like fabrics of the Britannia and Victoria Bridges. Unlike Brunel, Stephenson has lived to see the completion of all his gigantic conceptions, and to hear them lauded equally for their practical economy as well as theoretic originality and magnificence. Unlike poor Brunel, also, he was the idol of his profession, and most popular in private, though of a reserved and retiring manner. A bachelor, without a family, of simple and inexpensive habits, indifferent to money for money's sake, though punctilious in the exaction of terms commensurate with his status, he was a man of great wealth, and made a noble, but altogether unostentatious use of it; for the same modest pride which led him to scout the trumpery knighthood proffered half-a-dozen years ago,—as an insult to science in the person of its highest illustrator—led him also to disdain the vulgar notoriety of emblazoned munificence; and hence the knowledge of his generosity only casually transpired through the gratitude of some few of its innumerable recipients. Above all petty jealousies himself, he was scrupulous in the avoidance of everything that could wound the *amour propre* of the C.E.'s, who are about the most thin-skinned race on earth, though they ought to be the contrary; but this arises, perhaps, from so many of them being originally of rude and humble training, and not able to shake off early habits in after life:—"The mess wine gets in their head," as Wellington said when showing the inexpediency of endeavouring to fabricate an officer out of any other material than a gentleman. Though Robert was the son of George, and George was the very roughest of rough diamonds, Robert took the polishing admirably, and showed that it does not always require three generations to make a gentleman; for he was one in the conventional as well as the abstract sense; and looked and bore himself, and had the indefinable ease and self-possession proper to the character as naturally as any tenth transmitter of the most foolish of faces in the manufactory of hereditary countenances.

Of course, in his parliamentary evidences and otherwise, Stephenson was often obliged to affront the vanity of other engineers; but he did it as inoffensively as possible, though with firmness, for he was emphatic in his condemnation of what he believed to be quackish or untenable; and results almost invariably corroborated the wisdom of his anticipations, as in the atmospheric railway hallucination, the steam-gun crotchet, and other chimeras. At the same time, there are things taking place now that may well disturb the accepted infallibility of his judgment; for, according to the balloonamaniacal aspect of affairs, we seem, at least the Yankees do, on the eve of realising what Bishop Wilkins, two hundred years ago, said would be the case, that a man would call for his wings as readily as he was accustomed to call for his boots—a notion that even the satiric Tear'em at one time seemed to endorse, for he brought in a bill to promote serial navigation. It seems to have been a kind of kite-flying or wind-raising bill, however; and not being able to get puff enough to lift it, fell to the ground. There it has since remained; but perhaps now it may be floated again, with John Arthur himself for the feather-headed chairman, as he has a passion for presidential chairs, but is, somehow or other, always falling between two or more chairs. Stephenson took much interest in the M'Clintock-Franklin expedition; but, had he been in a state to attend to such matters, he would have been mortified by the article in yesterday's leading journal, in which not one word is said of Lady Franklin's heroic exertions, wherein she spent almost every penny of her fortune (£25,000), the inference from the article being that Government had done all, whereas Government did next to nothing, the least possible that sufficed to save appearances. They said this expedition would be a total failure; it has been an eminent success, alike in a scientific and philanthropic point of view; and certainly, in either case, the self-sacrificing wife of a husband who sacrificed himself for his country should at least be now reimbursed in her pecuniary outlay. These are the days for testimonials to everybody for everything. Here's an opportunity for a national subscription for something the nation may be proud of. The ladies of England alone might undertake it; and doubtless the Queen would head the list. The Prince of Wales, too, being still a legal "infant," might become an honorary member; and his quota would be sure to be something handsome, for he has a genuine Hal-like openness of hand, if we may judge by the £500 he has just given to the Rev. Mr. Farrer. This liberality will perhaps not be particularly tranquillizing to the Financial Reform Association, who are ruminating on H. R. H's. Civil List and etceteras for 1860; but it may tend to expand the contractedness of these people's ideas on this head to inform them that the last Prince of Wales got £100,000 outfit, and £50,000 per annum, besides that £13,000 a year from the Cornwall revenues;—yet that didn't prevent his being over head and ears in debt perpetually; and what wonder, when one item was a farrier's bill of £40,000?—saying nothing of fabulous sums for "Perdita" and other cattle, whose allowance was cut off by the commissioners on the ground that there had been "no valuable consideration" for it.

Coming back to the engineers, Brunel, though in the receipt of a very large income, is said to have died poor, always living up to his emoluments, and most of what he did save being spent in the launching of the Great Eastern, and other expenses connected therewith. The most prudential of all these professionals [save perhaps one, who, being still alive, it might be unbecoming to mention] appears to have been the late Mr. Rendell, and he was no engineer at all, if you believe his brethren, any more than Barry is an architect, or than a certain brazen-trumpeted stage-player is an actor, in their respective circles, all the stereotyped clack of sycophant cliques to the contrary notwithstanding. About Brunel's abilities, however, there never was a question, though one noisy engineer connected with the big ship, and who has traded largely in his brains, had the good taste to snub him while on board, just before the trial trip, as he had done frequently during and since the launch—an indignity which Brunel much felt, though he disdained to resent it. He is known to have had small appreciation of the Scott Russell paddle-engines; to have said that they never would work in harmony with or up to the screw engines of Boulton and Watt; and to have predicted that they would have to be removed—a prophecy not unlikely to be realised ere very long. There are good reasons for believing that the Board of Trade examination will be most rigorous, ere they give a certificate of seaworthiness; and certain hard swearing on the inquest will prevent any mere verbal assurance being taken for anything, consequently everything will have to be tested ere approved. By the time that is done we shall not be very far from the spring of leap year, if indeed we shan't have jumped over it, at least as far as the 1st of April, when the first dividend will take place, and at a rate becoming that day.

An admirable likeness of Brunel was taken the day he left the vessel, by Mr. Nottage, of the Stereoscopic Company, Cheapside, by whom also a series of extraordinarily minute representations of the effects of the accident has been secured, as indeed of nearly every portion of the ship;—together with portraits of the captain, officers, directors, and most eminent guests and visitors. a room on board having been allotted as a stall for the sale of these productions, which carry the sun painting art far higher, in point of execution and ease of application, than it has yet reached, the total absence of vibration in the ship enabling the operations to be conducted with the nicest precision. It is to be deplored that impressions of certain of the physiognomies at the time of the explosion could not have been caught; as they would have given us notions of the human *os frontis* that Lavater had never dreamt of, and which the ghost of Grimaldi in Mother Goose could not have equalled. It won't do, of course, to name names; but names are named, and that pretty freely, of individuals, and some with handles to their names too, who so shook and shivered and quivered, that, if they had been on shore, and within reach of a physician, they would have been inevitably ordered a pint of quinine apiece instanter, under the conviction that they were in a paroxysm of tertian ague, and were doing three weeks' shaking in as many minutes. Say rather, hours, or days; for some of them haven't left off the aspen attitude yet; while a few have superinduced another kind of tremulousness, in their eagerness to supply the deficiency of natural spirit by Batavian vivacity, otherwise Dutch courage. It is to be hoped that there really wasn't a French commissioner, or a Russian spy on board; otherwise the report of the indescribable poltroonery of some of the exhibitors would inspire those dear allies of ours to double the exertions they are making to sweep Britannia off the face of the waters, might and main. What would our French friend say if he heard that an old crony of his own, an experienced yachtsman too, and one bearing a name most deeply indented with sword on the casque and buckler of cuirassier at Waterloo, cried aloud for the boats, and pulled a handful of his copious moustache out in the nervousness of his terror at thoughts of going down. This scion of chivalry of the Norman stock only recovered on the polite request of old chairman Campbell [who took the whole business as tranquilly as if auditing the accounts in Leadenhall-street] that he would be good enough "not to make such an infernal jackass of himself:"—a variety of the donkey genus not particularised in Cuvier, but which was nevertheless fully appreciated in the quarter it was addressed to, and whence followed a horse laugh, the like of which Rarey never heard, when all danger was over. Let us hope that the nephew of his uncle won't hear this of his old fellow-player at Aunt Sally; and *apropos* of the potentate, as we have been rather censorious in certain particulars of late, let us now do him justice in other matters of some consequence to him and to truth.

In reference to the stories lately going the rounds as to the cipher figure the Emperor cut at Magenta and Solferino, his being a mere marionette in the hands of the marshals, dependent on Niel, M'Mahon, and the rest, for the knowledge of what was going on, and giving a parrot-like sanction to all that was submitted to him, nothing can be more entirely opposed to the truth. There are plenty of proofs of its falsity available, but one, from the best of all sources, may suffice. A constant companion and attendant of his Majesty is the present surgeon-general, Baron Larrey. This is the son of the famous Larrey who was made Baron of the Empire on the field of Wagram, and held the same post his son now holds for many years in the old Napoleonic wars, Bonaparte immortalising him beyond all his followers by the pithy addendum of nine words to the St. Helena legacy of the 10,000 francs, namely—"He is the most virtuous man I have known" This, too, at a time when the caged eagle was specially stung by the perfidy of many of his most favoured protégés, who, not content with taking service under the Bourbons, were incessantly villifying their former benefactor; and when Larrey himself had also become a Bourbonic functionary, but only in the interests of science and for the sake of his profession. He never forgot that he had been esteemed by the greatest celebrity in the world, any more than did Talma, who ever remembered how his schoolfellow had invited him at Erfurt to play before a pit full of kings; and the actor, with a magnanimity worthy of the real Romans whose mimetic impersonator he was, disdained to exhibit before those crowned puppets when subsequently placed in the boxes. Larrey won Napoleon's respects in many ways, in one instance especially by vindicating the French soldiery from the stigma of being weary of the wars of the empire. After the murderous fights of Wurtzschen and Bautzen, the last of the victories that gilded the Gallic standards, it was suspected that the unusual number of wounded was owing to self-mutilation, and great eagerness was displayed to have the supposed culprits visited with the prescribed punishment of death. Napoleon, sharing the general wrath, ordered some 1200 of them to be put aside, and shot if it should prove, on the examination of the surgeons, that they were guilty. Larrey, bearding the rage of the lion, and expecting to be sacrificed to it, made a most emphatic report, proving the untenability of the calumny, and vindicating the libelled troops in the warmest terms. This so pleased the Emperor that he sent him a letter of thanks and a substantial present, and placed him on the privy purse pension, with 3000 francs a year.

In common with a good many other qualities, the Third Napoleon seems to possess the First's faculty of attaching, if not exactly the military, at least certain civilians, and especially the sons of those who served the uncle, and in the instance of the Neys and others, the military affinity appears hereditary too. It is especially noteworthy in this case of Larrey; for the present Baron holds not merely the same official, but the same private, relation to the sovereign as did his father to the elder Napoleon. He is constantly beside the Emperor whenever the latter is in the camp or the field, or engaged in military matters of any kind; and having nothing whatever of the politician or intriguer in him, and being absorbed solely in the requirements *De Chirurgie Militaire et Campagnes*, [now followed for three generations in his family,] he has access to empress, ministers, clergy, and all dignitaries of the state at all times. Now there have lately been on a visit to Paris certain eminent British members of the medical faculty, who, it may be remarked, have returned filled with admiration at the wondrous continuous improvements being made in all those sanitary regulations of the French hospitals that minister to convalescence even more than does the cleverest pharmacy, and are in themselves the true bases of the hygienic art. Situation, drainage, ventilation, baths, and every restorative appliance of the latest and best kind, on the largest and most liberal scale, characterise the French hospitals, and the *Maisons de Sante*, these latter being institutions to which we have nothing comparable, as in them invalids are treated at their own expense, at every rate of accommodation, from about three francs a day, [including food and lodging,] to a far larger sum. With us it costs nearly as much to print a blue-book disclosing the imbecility of the choice of a pestilent site, and the abomination of management in an hospital, say the latest and worst, and therefore a model one, Netley, for example, as is expended in a twelve months' vigorous and sagacious administration in a French hospital:—such at least is the admission of one of the most experienced and distinguished medical men in England, just returned from a comparison (not the first by many) between establishments of this kind in the two countries. There is nearly as much difference between the two as between the English prisons of the present day and those of Howard's time, more especially in the military hospitals, and likewise in the barrack accommodation. For many of the more recent of these French improvements the credit mainly belongs to Larrey, to whose suggestions the Emperor ever lends a prompt ear and ready hand; and the consequences are such as astonish our veteran *habitués* of Guy's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's, as much as these latter do the peripatetic apothecaries of a British village dispensary. Larrey, who had a horse slain under him at Magenta, for he holds to the paternal prescript that immediate amputation is the first canon of practice in gunshot wounds, and therefore loses not a moment in the performance, reports to his brother English Æsculapians that the Emperor was exposed to the hottest possible fire in the two great Italian actions, and that he exhibited a mingled sang froid and alacrity of perception that couldn't have been surpassed by any general of the Old Guard, after a case-hardening of half-a-hundred battles. There was nothing melo-dramatic in his indifference to danger—none of the Franconi ostentation of dare-devilism à la Murat; nor was there any of the Dutch stolidity and phlegm which, according to certain versions of his bearing, led him to grunt out a monosyllabic approval of each movement the aides-de-camp of the commanders required his assent to. He was the commander, and every command issued from him, from him alone. He, the amateur and the recluse, the solitary eight years' Ham dreamer of dreams about ideal battles, he who had never set a squadron in the field, and knew no more about real fighting than a Tyrolean mountaineer of Atlantic navigation, taught his practised Algerian and Crimean captains the right way to rout, in a twinkling, a foe the most renowned in Europe for strategetic sagacity as well as tactical finesse; familiar with every inch of the difficult ground; strong in numbers, in position, in the initiative of the assault, in everything but the one thing, namely, that genius which confounds at a stroke all the elaborated concoctions of humdrum and respectability.

This is the testimony of a witness than whom it is impossible any could be more competent, and equally so that any could be more truthful; for there is nothing of the courtier, much less of the sycophant, in Larrey. But, surely, it will be said, no degree of intuitive aptitude for soldierly exigencies could supply the absence of all acquaintance with the formula of generalship—could atone for the ignorance of essential details of manœuvres? True; but there was no such absence, no such ignorance. He had ground himself in all the rudiments of war, on the largest scale, short of actual conflict; had familiarised himself with evolutions in every arm of the service, and in nearly every circumstance of hostilities, save siege and pontoon operations at the Châlons camp; and so thoroughly, that almost the only genuine difference between festivious campaigning in champagne on the Marne, and serious ditto in Italy on the Po, was merely that between injecting and imbibing grape, otherwise between blank and point-blank firing. Be it inspiration or be it merely cleverness, beyond all doubt L. N. B. is master not only of the situation, but of the military art of keeping himself so; and well the marshals know it, and tremble at the knowledge. Although Pelissier did sneer at the instructions per telegraph from the Tuileries how to bombard Sevastopol, and did take the Malakoff at his own time and in his own fashion, the Châlons camp business has brought him to a more accurate knowledge of his master's ability and his own want of it, and of the former's perception of that want; for it is pretty well known that the army of observation on the Rhine frontier was simply an affair of holiday promenade, involving no contingency calling for qualities such as the old *feu d'enfer* Arab-roaster does not possess, he being much more of the Augereau than of the Massena type of fighter. Hence he was kept away from Italy, where head-work was required: and that work was executed by the brain that conceived it, the whole plan of the campaign being as exclusively the Emperor's as was the peace he interjected into the middle of it, and whereof no mortal but himself can make beginning, middle, or end, and the end is assuredly not yet.

FIREARMS.

(From the United Service Magazine for September.)

AFTER all the efforts of the Peace Congress, it is now universally admitted that the time has not arrived when we may turn our spears into pruning-hooks. On the contrary, there never was a period when men were so bent upon applying them to a deadly use, rendering them still more destructive, and giving them the keenest edge that steel will take. "Sharpen your cutlasses," was not such a bad order of the day, but it was out of date; for if we had intended to keep pace with other nations, we ought to have had our cutlasses sharpened long before. In fact, we received a similar admonition two centuries ago, when Cromwell told us to keep our powder dry. It is the same sentiment in different words. We are reminded that, to hold our own, we must be ready—ever ready; not only to sharpen our cutlass, and take care of our powder, but look to our priming—ay, and to our gun, too. Who would now go into battle with Cromwell's matchlock, or lumbered with Brown Bess? We might just as well take David's sling. The armourer's art, indeed, is making such strides—a year, a month, a day gives it such novel developments—it proceeds so rapidly in the path of invention and discovery that we are really puzzled to know what weapon is the best. How shall we arm?—with carbine, rifle, or revolver? If with revolver or rifle, or both, with which and whose? This is the problem; and who shall solve it, when so many are interested in keeping it close? Instead of giving a prize medal now to this gunmaker, and now to that, for some new device, improvement, simplification, or complication, it would be far wiser in governments and exhibitions to award such a distinction to the writer of this article, who is about to do them the service of pronouncing which arms, of all those that claim pre-eminence, are the best. But it is not likely that a step so rational will be resolved on; and we must be content that our observation will obtain recognition in these widely-read pages.

No doubt, each shrewd manufacturer is breathlessly expecting that we shall give the palm to himself, but few of our readers will demur, when, without circumlocution, we at once assign it to Colt. Others may have done well, but it must be allowed that in modern times no one has contributed so much to alter the nature of warfare and the fashion of our arms, as the American colonel. He it was who first gave us the revolver, it is he who has since perfected the principle, and applied it to every description of firearms. Wherever he learnt his craft, whether as a watchful shot in the back-woods, or a practical mechanic at the forge, certain it is that he has it at his fingers' ends; and all the testimonials before us, parading the high encomiums of authorities and oracles, say not so much in his praise as the rifle we fired yesterday, or the revolver we have proved in need. True, we hear of trifling objections, but they have little real ground, and the best shots always declare that, after all said and done, Colt is the man. Had it been possible to realise the *beau ideal* of the sporting Irishman, and make a gun that would fire round the corner, we believe this useful weapon would long ago have been found at Colt's shop in Pall Mall. As it is, we are presented with arms quite as effective, and more adapted to the routine of war. In some cases it requires practice, in others a little care, to master the whole use of the weapon—the capping, ramming, charging, or cleaning; but all this is a necessary initiation, not peculiar to Colt; and once acquired, we see that facility depends on attention, and is regarded as much by Colt as by any other maker.

After the famous cavalry charge at Balaklava, some noise was made about the inefficiency of the carbine, and the necessity of equipping our dragoons with a better weapon. But it is very difficult to introduce such a change into the British army. We have our traditions, and they are held in more reverence in high quarters than were those of the elders and Pharisees in ancient days. How desperate was the struggle we made for Brown Bess, and when the poor old stock was wrenched from our grasp, we all believed, or pretended to believe, that our glory had departed. Let us make the same noble stand for blunt sabres and useless carbines. The carbine ought especially to be retained; for it has come down to us from our ancestors as an heirloom, embodying all their unhandiness, and stamped with the prestige of antiquity. In the first place, its attachment to the saddle on the right side is so contrived, with the butt resting against the cantle and valise, that mounting is rendered extremely difficult, the dragoon having to pass his leg under the carbine, which employs his right hand at the moment when it is required to assist his seat. Thus the whole weight of his body may be thrown on a region peculiarly tender, and in soldiers deficient in dexterity this has led to permanent injuries of the most painful character. Nor is this the only disadvantage resulting from the position of the carbine; for on active service in the field the dragoon finds it both an impediment and a peril. If his horse is shot under him—a common incident in action—let him devoutly hope to go over on the left side; for if he should fall on the right, his thigh may be snapped like a twig, pressed down by the weight of the horse on the carbine, which, attached to the saddle, will act on his limb with the force of a lever. As a firearm, the carbine wants both wieldiness and precision. To load and fire it in action, when the most docile horse is plunging about, and others are all but unmanageable, demands more adroitness than we can reasonably expect in ordinary soldiers; but he would indeed be a dead shot who could answer for the effect of his fire. If such a difficulty is apparent on home service, how must it be increased in India, where the dragoon is mounted on a horse of a very different character, the weak and timid progeny of Australia or Asia, or, at best, a dubious beast from the Cape. Corporal Shaw, the Life Guardsman, wisely foreswore his carbine at Waterloo, and trusted to his muscular strength and blunt sabre, or he never would have done such havoc among the Frenchmen. In the face of the improved equipment of foreign cavalry, it would be the height of folly to leave our dragoons to this resource in future. They must be armed, like those they will have to meet, with the best and handiest weapons, and such as they may feel they can depend on. We believe this requirement has been met by Colonel Colt. In the pistol carbine, with breech attachment, or stock, which he has lately fabricated, we have an excellent substitute for the present cumbrous weapon. An immense advantage is secured even before entering action, by the provision of six shots, which, from the great range of these revolvers, may be delivered with effect, while the dragoon himself is out of fire. At any rate, he is not exposed to the risk of loading in the face of the enemy; and the ease with which the discharged pistol may be detached from the stock, and its place supplied by the reserve weapon in his holster, enables him, however prolonged the combat, to defer this operation till he is out of danger. Of course, the revolver is incomparably more wieldy, can be cocked and shot with one hand, and, as a consequence, the combatant gains that precision of aim which the weight of the carbine renders impracticable in advancing. At the same time, the new arm is so contrived that, when not in use, it does not, like the carbine, become an incumbrance; but the pistol is detached and placed in the holster, while the butt is slung by a strap over the back, or at the side. As the weapon used is the 7½-inch barrel Army and Navy Revolver, we need not bear testimony to its efficiency, as by most of our readers it has been practically tested; and, as every one admits the necessity of a change we trust the authorities will lose no time in arming our cavalry with this effective weapon.

As Colonel Colt was the first to apply the revolving principle to the pistol, he also claims priority in connecting it with the rifle. It must be confessed that he has here produced the very weapon required for a volunteer force, which, without more rigorous training than is contemplated, cannot be expected to become expert with the Enfield. With Colt's rifle the volunteer is at once relieved from the toil of frequent loading. He comes on the field forearmed, and necessarily with increased confidence, while he is able, from the great range of his weapon, to deliver his fire at a distance very inspiriting to untried troops. An admirable guard on the Chambers renders the rifle safe in the most careless hands, as notches between the nipples receive the end of the hammer, and prevent the cylinder revolving. On the other hand, the contrivance for rotation is just as simple, and the cylinder, attached to a base pin, is revolved by the operation of cocking. We know not whether any large supply of these arms could be readily obtained, but the authorities ought seriously to consider its aptitude for the ment we have now on foot, and enter into an arrangement with this view. Whatever prediction they may have in favour of the Enfield, it is manifestly not the weapon for guerillas; and, moreover, if it were not open to this objection, we know that it cannot be obtained, and a long period must elapse before we shall even have a sufficient supply for the militia. As our deficit is in men, let us make up with material, and our drafts for colonial service may at once be multiplied sixfold by arming them with Colt's revolver. At the Cape and Hobart Town the Volunteer Cavalry are already armed with this weapon by the local authorities; and we cannot too soon extend its distribution to India, for which country, left as it now must be to the care of a diminished force, it is especially adapted. Its aptitude for fencible troops is equally striking; but self-supporting rifle corps should not depend on the Government in this matter, but act for themselves, and we strongly urge them to select Colt's rifle.

Nor must we close this paper without indicating to those who are yet but prentice hands a good manual for the use of the rifle, and certainly a better could not be provided than that of Captain Jervis, who was so long connected with the Small Arms Department, and which is so well known by its title of "The Rifle Musket." A second edition of this valuable and really practical little work has just appeared, and comprises in its pages all that a rifleman can desire to know of his weapon and its management. The contents are lucidly arranged under special heads, which bring the subject home to every comprehension, and, at the same time, facilitate reference. Though we could name no one more competent to treat of the subject in its widest range, the gallant author has confined the present work to an account of the actual state of the rifle, as it now exists, and the various details it embraces. This is introduced by a description of the process of manufacture; and when our weapon is thus presented to us in its several parts, and, as it were, put together before our eyes, barrel and trigger and ramrod and stock, a perception of the mechanism brings with it a more thorough appreciation of its powers. Captain Jervis then tells us how to fabricate cartridges, cast bullets, and even make gunpowder; and, in short, there is no point connected with the rifle on which he does not give useful information. We recommend the book not only to the members of Volunteer Corps—it ought to be widely circulated in the army; and as its modest price renders it easily attainable, we doubt not that, when its merits are sufficiently known, commanding officers will consider this an object worth attention.

PICKINGS FROM *PUNCH*.

ROME AND UTAH.—Rome, the spiritual domain of the Pope, is called by papists the See of Peter. Brigham Young may with nearly equal reason, and to quite as much purpose, boast that the Lake of Utah, his pontificate, is the Sea of Saltpetre.

A SIXTH SENSE.—The scents of the Thames—and it is stronger than the other five senses put together.

LATEST BULLETIN FROM ROME.—"His Holiness the Pope has been for some time laid up with lameness, in consequence of his foot having slipped in some blood spilt in the street of Perugia, but he is now convalescent, to the joy of mankind."

A MELLOW DRAMA.—The Green Bushes.

MEMORANDUM ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—Old martinets are old boys who are a little too fond of playing with the cat. It would serve them right if they now and then got scratched.

CITY TREASON.—"If I were to throw the Lord Mayor into a horsepond," asked Viscount Williams, "why would he become a railway bridge?" "Because," replied to himself, after a pause, the Venerable Peer, "he would be a *Wire-ducked*."

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—A scientific young lady of considerable personal attractions has a mole on her face. She read, the other day, a learned Professor's Lecture, delivered at the British Association, Section B., "On the Organic Elements." Ever since that, she has called her mole a molecule.

"WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?"—A person of the peace-at-any-price persuasion declares it most unchristianlike to chastise the Chinese. He contends that it is part of our duty to our neighbour to refrain, and "keep our hands from Pekin and Chusan."

THE PAM OF SPADES.—Lord Palmerston, in turning the first sod of the railway at Broadlands, the other day, is said to have handled his barrow like a true navvy. Till then nobody knew that we had such a navigator at the helm of the State. Pam is a trump.

FROM OUR YOUNGEST CONTRIBUTOR.—There is this difference between the domestic cat and the military cat—that the one belongs to the feline species and the other to the unfeeling.

TEST FOR A MENDED TEA-CUP.—The Anglo-French Alliance, which was regarded as broken, is now said to have been united with Chinese cement. We trust the composition will stand hot water.

MINERALOGY OF GREENLAND.—Some years ago the Danish Government, desirous of favouring mining and metallurgy in Greenland, granted to a company for several years the entire benefits which might accrue from working the mines in that country. The first expedition, made the same year and followed by others since, discovered the places where minerals abound and the means of obtaining them. At Onersmak black lead is found in great abundance, also numerous strata of coal and slate. In the eastern part is found wood entirely carbonised more than three feet in diameter, which shows how much the climate of the place must have changed, since the only tree which is now found there is the meagre and sorry salix arotica. At Arksuk, in Frederickshaab (a locality celebrated for lead-mines, rich cryolites, and aluminium), it has been discovered that the lead-mine is placed between a bed of cryolite and the rock, and contains forty-five ounces of silver in a ton of the metal. Here are also, found beds of crystals, tantalites, yellow copper, tin pyrites, &c.—*L'Institut.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—December 27.

Clarence Packet, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Ashmore, from Port de France, 19th instant. Passengers—Messrs. A. Hort, F. Webber, J. C. Thompson, and 4 in the steerage. Malcolm, agent.

DEPARTURES.—December 27.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 27.

Joven Rosario, for Guam; Scotia, for South Sea Islands; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; Fenella (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 250 tons, Captain Bell, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Gisborne, Clark, Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. F. Barrington, Mr. P. Bolger, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Fullerton, Miss M. Fullerton, Mr. T. H. Hood, Mr. James Hood, and 13 in the steerage.

Sampson (s.), Captain M'Dermott, for the Manning River. Passengers—Mr. Parker, and 2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 27.

Francis, George, and Emma, from the Bellinger, with 68,000 feet cedar; John Mitchell, Peacock, Cambrian Packet, and Reindeer, from Brisbane Water, with 17,000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles, 3000 felloes, 14,000 baskets shells; Albatross, from Macleay River, with 1370 bushels maize; Gazelle, from Port Stephens, with 12,000 feet timber, 6 tons fish; Herculean, William Buchanan, Minerva, Tiger, Triton, Miami, Sacramento, Margaret and Mary, Eagle and Iris, from Newcastle, with 1408 tons coals, 20 tons coke, 20 tons hay; Kiama (s.), from Wollongong with 60 kegs butter, 1 calf, 4 pigs, 6 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 57 bags potatoes; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 45 bales wool, 224 bales hay, 50 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 27.

Nil Desperandum, for Lake Macquarie; Tiger, for Newcastle; Quail and Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Twins, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—December 27.

Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 30 bales wool, R. E. and P. Tooth; 8 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 53 bales wool, E. and W. Paul; 47 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 20 bales wool, J. Gillespie; 4½ bales wool, 2 bales skins, C. Newton and Co.; 23 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 17 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co; 30 bales wool, J. Milsom; 30 bales wool, Moorehead and Young; 22 half-bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 bales skins, 10 hides, Mort and Co.; 4 cases wine, Rev. W. Dove; 15 hides, Kirchner and Co.; 9 packages fruit, F. Woodward; 1 package fruit, Badcock; 1 case fruit, Lawless; 1 case fruit, J. Artesm.

Clarence Packet, from South Sea Islands: 1 package, W. Dean; 6 tons sulphur, 5 cwt. tortoiseshell, 1¼ ton pearl shell, 2¼ tons nuts, 5 packages, J. C. Malcolm; 22 tuns cocoanut oil, 2¼ tuns sperm oil, 1½ tun pearl shell, 10 cwt. beche-le-mer, 1 case arrowroot, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Fejeeas.—By the Scotia, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For San Francisco.—By the Caroline, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 2·30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Fenella (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Virginie, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered outwards, December 27: Don Juan, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Darby, for Brisbane; Uncle Tom, schooner, 160 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane; Spec, brig, 180 tons, Captain Mills, for New Caledonia; Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane.

The Clarence Packet arrived safe in harbour yesterday, having left New Caledonia on the 19th instant. There was no further report respecting the burning of the Pearl—the full particulars have already been published. The Maria was to sail from Port de France for Sydney on 25th instant, with the mails.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 26.—Sebine, from Newcastle.

December 27.—City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney; Moira, from Leith; Montmorency, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

December 26.—Missie, Martha, Ellen, for Newcastle; Lisana, for Guam; Union, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 26, 9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, S. S.W., cloudy.
Albury, S E., cloudy.
Gundagai, N.E., cloudy, and rain.
Goulburn, calm, cloudy.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

December 26.—Miami, barque, Hayward, for Sydney, with 300 tons coal.

December 27.—Douglas, schooner, Mearns, for Melbourne, with 146 tons coal.

COASTER INWARD.

December 26.—Moselle.

BRISBANE (QUEENSLAND).

DEPARTURE.

December 19.—Margaret, 130 tons, Smith, for Sydney. Cargo: 102 bales wool, 73 hides, 20,000 feet pine, 91 bags flour, 20 lengths iron piping.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 27.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Strong, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
6½	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·12
7¾	Homebush	7·22	10·32	2·32	5· 7	6·17
10¼	Haslem's Creek	7·32	10·42	2·42	5·17	6·27
13¼	Parramatta	7·41	10·51	2·51	5·26	6·36
17¾	Fairfield	7·58	11· 8	3· 8		6·52
22	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20		7· 5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55		7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	—	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	—	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45
16¼	Fairfield		8·23	11·34	3·34	6· 4
20¾	Parramatta	7·35	9·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
23¾	Haslem's Creek	7·45	8·50	12· 4	4· 4	6·34
26¼	Homebush	7·53	8·58	12·12	4·12	6·42
27½	Burwood	7·59	9· 4	12·18	4·18	6·48
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·25	4·25	6·55
31	Petersham	8·14	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3
32	Newtown	8·17	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m., and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown, and 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 6·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·24 a.m., 3·30 p.m. and 8·34 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8· 8	3·23	8· 8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

Hartley.—Melancholy Event.—The inhabitants of the district of Hartley generally, and especially the members of the Church of England, have been thrown into a state of deep distress in consequence of the death of the Rev. John Troughton, episcopal clergyman of the district. Mr. Troughton left the parsonage for Hartley on Friday afternoon, in the discharge of parochial duties. On his way he had to cross a creek that runs into the river Lett. This he did without any difficulty, the creek being generally shallow except when flooded by heavy rain. During Mr. Troughton's stay at Hartley there was a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by very heavy rain. On returning to the creek two hours from the time he crossed it, the water was found to have risen very considerably, but, being anxious to get home that evening, Mr. Troughton made an attempt to recross it; an attempt, alas! which proved fatal to him. The horse lost his footing, rolled over in the water, and threw Mr. Troughton off. He cried out several times for help to an eye-witness, who rushed into the water, but being, like Mr. Troughton, unable to swim, could not reach him consistently with his own safety. Mr. Troughton was carried rapidly down the stream into the river Lett, where his body was found about an hour afterwards. Life, of course, was then quite extinct. The intelligence of this sad event spread rapidly through the district, and the numbers of his parishioners that hastened to the parsonage—some from a considerable distance—evidenced the attachment they cherished towards the deceased. Mr. Troughton has been scarcely three years in this district, but his name will be long remembered there. Possessed naturally of much kindness of heart and amiability of disposition, and making it apparently his study to minister to the wants and add to the comforts of those with whom he came in contact, he endeared himself to all who knew him. Of few we believe can it be said with greater truth—"He was beloved in life—he is lamented in death." The young, perhaps, will miss him most, in whose behalf he, along with his excellent partner, Mrs. Troughton, devoted a large share of time and attention. The lamented gentleman was the brother-in-law of Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, the official assignee of the Insolvent Court.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

December		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn	High Water After.
28	Wednesday	4 54	7 10	10 50	11 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859.

We see, from his lecture contained in the *Leeds Mercury*—one of the most influential of the English provincial journals—that Mr. Donaldson is still alive to the interests of "Australia the Fair." Leeds is the centre of the cloth manufactories, and within their range nineteen-twentieths of the wool of these colonies are absorbed. The English export alone of cloths amounts to nearly ten millions—a small proportion of the entire produce of the Yorkshire loom. The great object of Mr. Donaldson's lecture appears to have been to impress upon the manufacturers of Leeds the fact that the wool of these colonies has attained its maximum, compared with the probable consumption; and that there must therefore either be a *decrease* in the demand or a *rise* in the price. A large portion of the lecture is made of valuable tables, prepared by Mr. Donaldson, relating to the production, the import, the export, and the price of wool. From these it appears that the produce of the Australian colonies has increased slightly in comparison with the years ending in 1855; that there was a decline in 1858, and that this decline is in the wool of New South Wales, which in 1856 was 81,115 bales, but in 1857, 65,924 bales; and in 1858, 70,597 bales. There is, however, an increase at Victoria, and since the stock of that territory has been largely drawn from New South Wales, it is not improbable that wool which shows as the produce of Victoria may be traceable to the flocks of this colony.

The rapid increase in the production of wool up to 1849 is one of the great facts in the history of English manufactures, as well as colonial industry. From 1848 to 1852 there was an increase of 45½ per cent. In the following four years the increase was only 20 per cent., but from 1856 to 1858 there is a *decrease* of 1½ per cent. Mr. Donaldson attributes the suspension of our progress in the production of wool to the tax imposed upon that production, and the spirit of hostility towards the squatting interest, by which its extension has been discouraged.

Mr. Marsh, who sets up for a great authority on all these matters, has propagated a notion that the land is all taken up, and that thus a natural limit is opposed to further production. We are glad to see that Mr. Donaldson does not support this mistake, so calculated to damp public enterprise: on the contrary, not half the country is practically occupied, and a great proportion is in no shape whatever out of the possession of the Crown. That which is already owned is held upon a tenure which deprives it of half its possible productiveness. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Donaldson's reasonings are unsound, taking his basis, when he warns the manufacturers that they must prepare for higher prices from the restriction of the supply. It is, however, in the power of the colony greatly to augment the production, as well as to improve the quality, of wool. This would be a source of vast wealth to all the inhabitants of the Australias, because the same laws which would foster the production of wool would encourage the local and permanent investment of capital. It is difficult even to imagine what might be the increase both in quantity and value under laws which encouraged improvement. Mr. Robert Tooth, for example, has introduced a small flock of pure Spanish merino sheep, worth some hundred pounds per head. Besides the superior quality of the wool, the weight of the fleece is twice or three times greater than that of our ordinary flocks. It may thus be seen that while there is no limit assignable to the colony as a sphere of investment, so we have not yet approached the margin of possible production.

One of our legislators is represented to have said that the working people of this country would not fight for it, because there was nothing to protect save the sheep and cattle of the squatters. It would perhaps not be difficult to show that none have less cause to fear a foreign invasion than the squatters themselves. Generally, they take care to stand on the right side of the ledger with the agents of exchange. But the squatters contribute to all that wealth which would be exposed to the rapacity of a foreign foe; and, if we except our gold-mines, when we have taken away the stock of this country we have taken away its entire resources.

There is, however, a view of this subject not without interest to any genuine Englishman. There are hundreds of thousands who at home depend upon the wool of the colonies for their daily employment. The shepherd's hut in the heart of Australia is only a part of one great industrial concern which gives employment to British millions, and we might as well call the downs of England useless and barren wastes as to apply similar terms to Australia.

Mr. Donaldson has not spared the flowers of poetry in illustrating the character and qualities of this country. We do not say that he has exceeded the truth. Nevertheless, he has grouped and enlivened all its attractions, and filled up with bright and glowing images a picture in which some darker shades might have been, without violation of propriety, interspersed. To this land he applies the verse of Virgil in the following translation:—

> Perpetual spring is here, and summer reigns,
> In months beyond her own. The cattle twice
> Are pregnant—twice the trees bear useful fruit;
> Metallic veins of copper, and white streams
> Of silver glisten here; and here no less
> The golden ore in richest current flows.

According to Mr. Donaldson, the country is inhabited by a people loyal, moral, and highly civilized—inspired by a laudable ambition to follow in the steps of the parent land—universities, electric telegraphs, railroads, a Mint issuing a million per annum, &c., &c.

The roseate hue of the whole lecture must have been highly charming to a British audience. It was difficult for us in the midst of drooping vegetation and cattle dying of the drought to escape the sense of exaggeration. There have been fine rains, however, since we first glanced at this delineation. The statements are, so far as we know, all literally true, and if the people of England are not aware that there is *another side* they are greener than we take them to be. These are, indeed, glorious lands, capable of boundless improvement, destined to be the seat of great nations, and, if their onward progress is retarded, it is only because we have fallen under a dynasty of fools.

The Governor-General laid the foundation stone yesterday of a new building for the Newtown School of Arts, and the amount of local interest and enthusiasm elicited was sufficient, if it could but be kept up, to maintain the institution in a flourishing condition. These schools for adult education—for such they are—have been multiplying lately with considerable rapidity in different parts of the colony, and the fact is one of the auspicious indications of a healthy state of progress. So far as they are symptoms of a longing after a continuous and advancing education, they furnish just cause for congratulation to all who feel a deep interest in the welfare of the colony.

It is a very trite remark, but it requires to be repeated till it is practically believed, that the more democratic the constitution of a country the more need there is of the universal diffusion of popular education. The broader the basis on which the social superstructure rests the more need there is that that basis should be uniformly firm and reliable. Universal education not only gives scope for talent to rise to the surface, and for clever men arising from all classes of society to find their appropriate spheres of action, but, which is of hardly less importance, it fits the bulk of the people to criticise and control wisely the movements of those who rise to the top. In popular governments those who wield the executive power are more followers than leaders. Their skill lies in catching the instinct of the popular thought, and giving scope to the popular impulse, rather than in deeply divining what is true or wise. They cannot steer the multitude against the stream, even though it may be clear that the prevalent tendency is a dangerous one. To attempt to do so would be at once to forfeit their position. In a despotism, the welfare of the State depends on the skill, temper, and wisdom of the chief ruler; in a democracy, it depends on the existence of the same qualities in the people at large. Where the many overbear the few, it is to little purpose that the few are wise if the many are foolish. Under universal suffrage, the Legislature and the Government become the expression of the predominant taste, the prevalent morality, and the most generally entertained opinions, not of the highest aspirations, and the clearest views, and the most liberal policy which may have been able to find expression. In every society there are always some men who overtop their fellows in the range of their thought, and the power of their vision, and though such men come in time to be recognised as natural leaders, they win their position slowly. Under the *régime* of political equality, they can claim and revive no special influence in the political society proportioned to their intrinsic worth. It is only by lifting other people towards their own level, by diffusing their own sentiments, and obtaining a reception for their own ideas—that is to say, by educating their contemporaries—that they achieve a power commensurate with their intellectual pre-eminence. And the education of the masses, so far as its chief political value is concerned, consists in making the best thoughts of the world's best men the common property of all.

Herein lies the great utility of the multiplication of good libraries. In books are stowed away the records of the past, and from those books are to be drawn lessons applicable to the present. But for history, and the philosophy which draws its morals from it, society might be always repeating itself, committing perpetually the same errors, and reaping afresh the same barren results. And it is precisely because so little use is comparatively made of the experience of the past, that this reproduction of failure occurs to the extent that it does. In proportion as the mass of the people become wiser—as they learn to live down follies and patronise good sense—as they learn to trust less to pleasing but delusive promises, and to comprehend the processes by which alone human advancement is really possible, they will come gradually to avoid those oscillations by which that advancement has been rendered so slow, and by which so much of the force of society has been wasted in movement without progress, and will go forward with a more steady and assured step. To multiply readers of the best literature of the present age and of past ages—to multiply thinkers, and to multiply popular discussions, till every aspect of the great political and social truths that have been hitherto determined are rendered thoroughly familiar—and to carry on this contemporaneously with the exercise of the practical duties of citizenship, constitutes political education. And this is promoted to a great extent by our Libraries and our Schools of Arts.

Yet, valuable as such agencies are, it would be foolish to ignore the fact, that they are but too often languidly sustained. They lead a sickly life, and sometimes die a lingering and ignominious death. Though professing to meet a great urgent popular want, they meet with no adequate response. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is not that the want does not exist, but that it is not felt as it should be. These institutions have mainly been started by the few who felt how useful they might be, rather than by the many who most needed them. The lecture-room has not been crowded, and the library has not been ransacked, by the great mass of those who were in reach of both. The light subscription has been grudged, and set aside in favour of some transient indulgence or far lower form of pleasure. The funds have been pinched, it has been impossible to purchase a good supply of fresh books, or to recompense competent teachers and lecturers. And, left destitute of popular support and sympathy, the patronage of the more wealthy has been the only preservation from actual decay.

But institutions of this kind can never have any such efficacy as would make them worth keeping up if they depend mainly on patronage, and degenerate into adult charity schools. They have vitality and utility in proportion as they are sustained by those for whom they are designed. But, for this to be the general state of things, there is unquestionably needed a great kindling of the desire for knowledge. And these institutes, wherever they are being established, have at present quite as much to do in stimulating the sense of a want as in satisfying it. They will fulfil a great function if, for every man whose desire for the opportunities of reading and instruction they realise, they make ten others catch the same ambition who were comparatively dead to it before. And this desirable result may be largely brought about, and a wide basis of sympathy and co-operation obtained, by neighbourly exhortations and laudable literary propagandism on the part of those already attached to these societies.

Fly-dressing in the Holidays.—"I say, Pug, just give me two or three of your eyelashes, to finish off the Black Palmer, there's a good girl."

[By Electric Telegraph.]

[from our correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The Christmas amusements have passed off well.

John Everard, Berghoff, and Touzel have suspended with heavy liabilities.

The Banks are complained of for present depression.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday afternoon.

Owing to the holidays business is quite at a stand-still.

The weather is favourable for the harvest; but little wheat is coming in.

The Omeo (s.) from Melbourne, arrived at 2 a.m.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

Business for To-day.

In Equity.—Before the full Court, at 10 a.m. Equity Appeals: Thurlow v. Dick and another, Dick v. Thurlow and another, appeal of Dick and Brown; Thurlow v. Dick and another, Dick v. Thurlow and another, appeal of Thurlow; Purves and others v. the Attorney-General and others, appeal of defendant, Ramsay; Purvis and others v. Attorney-General and others, appeal of J. D. Lang; Radford and another v. Duguid and others, appeal of plaintiffs; Newton and others v. Eales and others, appeal of plaintiffs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Cause List for This Day (Wednesday).

Interpleaders.

Machen v. James, Douglas v. James, Anderson and another v. James.

General List.

4153. Kidman v. Mitchelson, part heard.

3791. Caraher v. Taurlow
3862. Caraher and another v. Taurlow
4144. Robertson v. Greenwood
4145. Robertson v. Burnell.
4146. Robertson v. Smith
4154. Robertson v. Smith
4155. Robertson v. Soolan
4156. Robertson v. Carpenter
4157. Robertson v. Hannan
4158. Robertson v. Curran
4159. Robertson v. Grace
4160. Robertson v. Taylor
4161. Robertson v. Walker
4163. Robertson v. West
4195. Scott and others v. Stone and others
4224. Phillips and another v. Schmidt.
4225. Whitelaw v. Howard and another
4229. Hogg v. Watt
4239. Nixon v. Brown
4245. Gleeson v. Read
4246. M'Phail v. Bibb
4248. Butler v. Vidler
4250. Coghlan v. Bryan
4252. Foucart v. Allen
4255. Foucart v. O'Connor
4263. O'Brien v. Hanlan and another
4267. Wilson, assignee, v. Lucas
4269. Ross v. Crane
4272. Burnell v. Ormond
4278. Lavers v. Bayliss
4280. Smith v. Applewhaite.

Notice.—As soon after three o'clock as convenient the list will be gone through, and as many short causes as possible disposed of. All cases in which the parties do not appear will be struck out.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Meetings of Creditors.

Wednesday, December 28.—William A. Cooke, adjourned second, 11. Thomas Jamison, single, half-past 11. Alfred Hatch, John Robertson, Bernard Keough, Thomas Brown, Edward Watts, certificates, 12. William Gorman, single, half-past 2. John Lamb, single, 3.

Thursday, 29.—Francis Sandoe, third, 11. James Nichols, third, 12. Charles J. Brackenreg, single, 12. William Mayne, third, half-past 12. Henry M. Lay, single, 1. Frederick Myers, single, half-past 2. Frederick Reyling, second, 3. Robert Forrest, second, half-past 3. *At Maitland:* Daniel C. Carter, second, 11.

Friday, 30.—*At Maitland:* Alexander M'Gilroy, single, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. Warburton, Mr. G. Hill, Captain Scott, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Buchanan.

Fourteen persons who had been taken into custody, being through intoxication unable to take care of themselves, were severally sentenced to pay 10s. or be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and a person named Flynn, who in the valour of his cups assaulted police sergeant Miller, destroying his uniform cap, and tearing his coat, was sentenced to pay 40s. (of which 15s. to be deducted for damages), or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Ann Smith was charged with stealing from the person. John Smith, seaman, deposed that on Saturday the prisoner accosted him in George-street, soon after he had received some pay, and after a little parleying he accompanied her home; while talking together she boldly thrust her hand into his pocket and drew out a £5 note; she refused to give it back although he offered to give her £1; she put it into her mouth and left the house, he following; he accompanied her in the expectation of meeting a policeman, until she entered a public-house; he followed her in, but somehow or other he missed her on leaving; he reported the theft, and a detective officer brought her to light. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Charles Fitz Ryan was charged with stealing money. Elizabeth Hills, of Market-street, publican, deposed that for several days the prisoner has frequented her house; about ten o'clock yesterday morning, she had occasion to go to another part of the premises, leaving prisoner and two other persons in the bar; in a few minutes she returned; the prisoner was in the act of leaving the house, but in consequence of what her daughter said she followed and held him; from one hand fell a half-sovereign and a sixpence, and from the other she took two half-sovereigns and 11s. 6d. in silver; concealed in his shirt sleeve she found a wine-strainer; when she went from the bar she left three half-sovereigns and about 30s. in silver in the wine-strainer on a brandy cask; she could not swear to any of the coin produced, but as to the identity of the strainer she was positive. Committed for trial.

The hearing of the charge of forcible entry into the Victoria Theatre, preferred by James Winning against Samuel Colville and eleven others, was this day concluded. As against three of the defendants (John Thomas Neale, Alfred Neale, and James Kerrigan) the information was dismissed; Samuel Colville, James Neale, Richard Hunt, John Cooper, John Saunders, and James Edwards, were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court; and as regards Henry Milford, Frederick Croft, and Benjamin Jones, who did not appear this morning, the case was remanded until to-morrow.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

The undermentioned parties were fined in the following amounts for drunkenness in the streets:—Elizabeth Unwin, an old incorrigible, 40s. or forty-eight hours' imprisonment; Annie Woodbie and George Beevan, 10s. each.

Tuesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. T. Cooper, Mr. E. Raper, and Mr. W. S. Deloitte.

George Bartlett, James Kennedy, and John Clarke were fined 10s. each for drunkenness in the streets.

Margaret Hickey, late a servant at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent and Argyle streets, was charged with having stolen certain articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of John E. Rutherford, the landlord. Prisoner had been in his service about ten weeks, during which time a number of articles had been missed, some of which were found secreted about her bed. Last Sunday night, when told of this, she said they belonged to the girl who was there before her. Plaintiff ordered her not to leave the house that night, and, taking the keys out of the doors, he saw all secure about 11.30. At six o'clock next morning his brother-in-law came to the hotel and said that prisoner had been out during the night. When called and told of this, she admitted that she had got out on the top of a neighbouring house, let herself down into the street, returning in the same manner. Prisoner was given into custody for stealing a lady's jacket worth 5s., sleeves 1s., and a gold dollar. Constable Love, on searching prisoner's room, found the articles of apparel; and when she was searched at the watch-house, in addition to other money, the gold dollar was found upon her. Electing to be tried summarily, she was on conviction sentenced to two months' hard labour in gaol.

George Greenwood, for desertion from the schooner Native Lass, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

O Van der Gyp, seaman, was fined 10s. for riotous and disorderly conduct on board the Dutch ship Billiton.

Slaughter-houses and Auctioneers.—On Friday next, a court of petty sessions will be held for the purpose of considering applications for slaughter-house licenses, and special applications for auctioneers' licenses, for the ensuing year.

We are requested to direct especial attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sales, this day, as follows—at Leigh's Bond, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, tobacco; on Walker's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, stone and slates; on Towns' Wharf, at half-past 2, humpback and cocoanut oil; and on Smith's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, 25 horse-power boiler. See advertisements.—Adv.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The foundation stone of the new building about to be erected at Newtown as a School of Arts was laid yesterday, by his Excellency the Governor-General. Several hundreds of the inhabitants of the suburb and a large number of gentlemen from Sydney were present to witness the ceremony. The site of the building is near to the railway bridge. Its style is to be Italian, and it will contain the following apartments:—Vestibule, 13 ft. by 7 ft.; library, 24 ft. by 11 ft. 4 in.; reading-room, 22 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 6 in.; sitting-room, 11 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft. 3 in. Two fine staircases will lead to the chamber story, on which is to be an assembly room, 32 ft. 8 in. by 36 ft. 10 in., estimated to hold about 200 people. There are also to be two bedrooms and a kitchen. It is expected that the whole of the works will be completed by the beginning of April, 1860. The architect is Mr. Frederick W. Holland, and the contractor Mr. W. H. Mitchell.

A large party of gentlemen (about a hundred) having been invited by Mr. Holt to lunch with him on the occasion, assembled at his residence, Newtown, at half-past one. Among them were several gentlemen who take a special interest in the Newtown School of Arts, as well as others who have for years, by their votes in the Legislature, or by their pen—by their speeches or by their donations—evinced an interest in the success of all educational movements. Having satisfied the claims of appetite at a table laden with the most inviting delicacies, and one or two toasts having been proposed, the company adjourned to the site of the new School of Arts, to await the coming of his Excellency, who, accompanied by one of his daughters, arrived at the appointed time (half-past three o'clock), and was received with continued cheering, the band of the 12th playing the National Anthem.

Among those present we noticed Sir W. M. Manning, Mr. Saul Samuel, M.L.A., Mr. Wise, M.L.C., Mr. Dickson, M.L.A., Mr Gordon, M.L.A., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.L.A., Mr. Jenkins, M.L.A., the Rev. J. Voller, the Rev. J. West, the Rev. S. C. Kent, the Rev. F. Armitage, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Holt, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. Breillat, Mr. F. Wilson, and Mr. Holroyd. Many ladies also honoured the occasion by being present.

Mr. Holt said he had the honour, as president of the Newtown School of Arts, to hand to his Excellency a mallet and trowel, which he doubted not, in hands so skilful and experienced, would be instrumental in laying a good and substantial foundation. (Hear, hear.) If the committee had consulted their own inclinations they would most assuredly have provided more costly tools; but since their funds were very limited, they thought it their duty to economise them, in order to erect a building as commodious and as free as possible from debt. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of the committee and members of the Newtown School of Arts, however, he begged to thank his Excellency for the kindness he had shown by his presence and assistance on this occasion. (Cheers.) The laying of the foundation stones of two Schools of Arts since yesterday week was, no doubt, a heavy tax upon the time of his Excellency, but he ventured to prognosticate that his (the Governor-General's) good nature would soon be taxed still further, for there appeared to be something contagious about schools of arts. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Newtown was the first of the suburbs to establish such an institution, and there was every reason to suppose that her example would be soon followed in other suburban localities. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Holt) should rejoice to find that such was the case. He wished every success to Schools of Art, because he believed they produced a most beneficial effect in whatever neighbourhood or district they were established. (Cheers.) Many who had risen to eminence, owed their success to benefits they derived from Schools of Art in their neighbourhoods, and from the libraries belonging to those schools. (Hear, hear.) He remembered that Lord Macaulay in one of his speeches, said he once asked a highly accomplished officer in the East India Company's service, who had greatly distinguished himself in diplomacy as well as in war, how it was that he had been able to educate himself since he left his country while still a boy, and had passed his youth at military stations in India? The answer was, that he had been stationed in the neighbourhood of an excellent library, that he had been allowed free access to the books, and that they had, at the most critical period of his life, decided his character, and saved him from being "a mere smoking, card-playing, punch-drinking lounger." (Cheers.) He trusted that the library of this School of Arts might be equally useful to many of the youths of Newtown. (Hear, hear.) By means of such institutions they brought the rich man's greatest luxury—a good library—within the reach of the poorest. For three-farthings a day a man might have access to between 1000 and 2000 volumes! (Cheers.) To those who thirsted after knowledge, how pleasing must it be to know that they could come and drink freely. (Hear, hear.) On the shelves of their library were the results of the life-long labours of some of the wisest and best men of almost every age. If the value of some of the works, which now lay almost neglected, were known, instead of daily accumulating dust, with what avidity would they be sought after. (Cheers.) If his Excellency had had time to glance at their collection of books, he would no doubt have been pleased with the progress which had been made. He did not think they had a bad book—one, the tendency of which was pernicious—in the whole library. (Cheers.) Indeed all books which sowed the seeds of infidelity, immorality, or anarchy, ought to be scrupulously excluded from the library of every school of arts. (Hear, hear.) They must sow good seed if they would reap a good harvest. (Hear, hear.) The laws of no civilized people would permit the dispensing of poisons for the purpose of self-destruction; nor could anything justify a society like this in dispensing pernicious books to ruin the morals and the mind. (Cheers.) On an occasion like the present he could not refrain from expressing the gratification he felt at the warm interest all classes were beginning to take in what had been aptly termed "universal education." The Press had advocated the subject most ably, and members of Parliament were vieing with each other in preparing bills to settle the question. He considered Schools of Arts specially interested in promoting education, even in its elementary stages, because such institutions would be utterly useless to those who could not read (Hear, hear.) He hoped the day was not far distant when the Legislature would make provision for the education of every child in the colony, and equitably appropriate the funds in such a way as to stimulate schoolmasters to exert themselves in seeking out neglected children with a view to their education. Again, he begged to thank his Excellency for his kindness in being present to lay the foundation-stone, and he would also thank those gentlemen who had attended to witness so interesting a ceremony. Newtown was not an aristocratic suburb, and it was not often so highly honoured with the company of distinguished visitors, but that it was a prosperous suburb was evident from the numerous erections and enlargements of places of worship and educational establishments. (Hear, hear.) Five years ago the land on which they now stood—known as Kingston—was densely covered with scrub; now, as his Excellency would see, it was covered with hundreds of good houses. The speaker concluded by reading the document prepared for insertion in the cavity of the foundation stone.

The Governor-General was greeted with hearty cheers on rising to address the assemblage. He said that his friend on his left (Mr. Holt) in alluding to his presence on this occasion as a tax upon his time, had taken a wrong view of this matter. He looked upon it as one of the privileges entailed upon his position, to aid in every possible way in promoting such institutions as the one whose foundation stone he was about to lay. (Cheers.) The more time he spent in this way the better should he be pleased, because he believed schools of arts tended to develope a taste for reading and self-improvement which would do more than anything else to fix the standard of character of the people of New South Wales. (Cheers.) Nothing would please him better than to be called upon to perform similar services once a week. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Governor-General then laid the foundation stone, in a cavity of which were placed copies of the daily papers, and the following inscription, written on parchment:—

> The foundation stone of the Newtown School of Arts, established 1st September, 1858, the general object of which is to promote the advancement of knowledge among its members, and to provide them with the means of pleasantly and profitably spending their leisure hours, was laid on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, A.D. 1859, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General of all her Majesty's Australian possessions, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., in the presence of the President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Auditors, and Committee of Management of the Institution, and the assembled inhabitants of Newtown and its vicinity. President, Thomas Holt, Esq.; Vice-Presidents and Trustees, Edward Wise, Esq., and Arthur Tod Holroyd, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Jones; Auditors, David Peden, Esq., J.P.; and James Callaghan, Esq.; Architect, Frederick William Holland, Esq.; Builder, Mr. William Henry Mitchell; Committee of Management, Frederick Samuel Lavers, J. B. Mummery, John Hamblin, Robert Dunlop, Henry Trump Harris, John Ernest Robberds, Robert Smith, Arthur Yorkill, Frederick William Holland, John Fountain, Alfred Laisson, Robert Pemberton Richardson; Secretary and Librarian, Sylvester Minards Symons.

His Excellency then remarked that he might now be permitted to say a few words about Schools of Arts. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Holt had told them what they were, and he (the Governor-General) could only recapitulate much of what he had said last week in laying the corner stone of a similar institution. It appeared to him that the first object of a School of Arts was as stated in the first of their (Newtown) Rules—"to promote the advancement of knowledge among its members, and to provide them with the means of pleasantly and profitably spending their leisure hours." It was to provide a place where people could learn and be taught, and he trusted they would find here as in other schools of arts that those who came to read would also have an opportunity of instruction from others who were more advanced than themselves, in the shape of lectures as well as by other means of teaching. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that anything had done so much good to the Sydney School of Arts as its evening classes both for young men and adults. Men very often started in life, and especially in these colonies, not on a level. Some men came out with a good deal of knowledge, and others either uneducated or only partially educated. But institutions of this kind enabled men whose circumstances had not allowed them sufficient instruction in early life, to take up any subject and improve themselves so as to be able to fill with credit any station to which fortune might call them—(cheers)—and they must recollect that in this colony the whole career of life was open to every man. There was no privileged class; nothing to keep a man down except his own ignorance. (Applause.) Ignorance would no doubt generally keep a man in the back ground; but if he had talent, and with it industry and energy, there was nothing to which he might not look forward and hope to attain. (Cheers.) Among the list of books in the Newtown School of Arts he was very glad to see a mixture of all sorts of literature, including a sprinkling of theological works. They were told in the Bible that "except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that built it." (Hear, hear.) That was the best advice he could give them. (Cheers.) They were not—at least they ought not to be, working merely to improve their position in life—to get more money—to raise their social standing. God had placed them in a certain position, and they ought to be working to do His will—to do their duty in that position to which it had pleased God to call them. (Hear, hear.) If a man did that, whatever the end might be, he would find his labours result in happiness to himself. (Cheers.) In many parts of the world they would find men who took a different view. They said "Knowledge is power." In one sense, no doubt it was; but it was power to do good or harm. (Hear, hear.) "Knowledge is power," says a man; and he works hard, he improves himself in every possible way, but, perhaps, merely for the purpose of gaining power to coerce his fellow-men. (Cheers.) The result of improvement from such motives, in nine cases out of ten, was unhappiness and mischief. The real truth was, that others were working in the same way. All could not win. The man fails in his race and is miserable. But that was not the case of a man, in any position of life (he did not care whether he was the architect that built the house, or the governor that lived in it), who worked from the higher motive, and whose aim was to do his duty. He was the happy man. (Cheers.) They talked about the "working classes"—but every man was a working man. He did not see one about him who was not, one way or another, a working man. Some worked with their hands and some with their heads, and the great blessing of an institution of this kind was, that it enabled a man who had hands to put his brain to work into the bargain. (Hear, hear.) The real truth was, that he only worked well who worked with his brains as well as his hands. (Hear, hear.) The mere mason who contented himself with mechanically squaring a stone remained a mason. But, take a man like Hugh Miller, who began by merely picking up chips and assisting at the stone quarries, but whose brains were always at work, and who availed himself of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge. He raised himself in the scale and became the editor of a newspaper, and one of the best geologists of the age, and his name would be enduring. (Cheers.) Thousands who never saw the man would bless the means that afforded him an opportunity of acquiring the knowledge which he made use of for the benefit of his fellow creatures. God had given to every man a very fair proportion of talent and intellect. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men, if they chose to work, and not to spend their time in beer-shops—who took to reading and acquiring information wherever they could—might take good positions in society, and no doubt some might take up positions similar to that occupied by the Hugh Miller he had mentioned to them. But even if they did not, he could only tell them what he told the mechanics of Sydney the other day—that there was nothing in his own experience so pleasant, or which rendered life so agreeable, as a mind filled with knowledge of a various character. From a child he had had opportunities of acquiring knowledge on a variety of subjects—having had a large library at his disposition and acquired a habit of reading. The consequence was that he had got a smattering of almost everything under the sun. (Cheers and laughter.) Not that he could pretend to teach men on all subjects; he did not pretend to teach the mason his own trade: he was not such an ass. (Laughter.) He did not pretend to tell a carpenter how to use his tools, but he could listen to a carpenter telling him. (Applause.) There was the great advantage. The consequence of one man acquiring this varied information from others was that, when he was spoken to by others in their own professional language, instead of their conversation being to him as Hebrew, he understood it perfectly well. (Cheers.) As there was a storm coming up he would not inflict another sermon on them, but conclude by wishing every possible success to the Newtown School of Arts, in common with all other institutions of a similar nature. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wise (the Attorney-General) said, as treasurer of the building fund, a duty devolved upon him which at the same time was a great pleasure: it was to state to his Excellency, and to those who surrounded him, some facts in reference to the institution, the corner stone of which has just been laid. (Hear, hear.) He was sure it would please all who heard him to know that this institution sprang from Newtown itself. (Cheers.) It had been characterised as a neighbourhood which was not aristocratic. Whether it was so or not, he was happy to say that this institution sprang from the working men themselves. (Cheers.) He held in his hand the minutes of the first meeting held in reference to starting this institution (to which he was no party, for he knew not of its existence), and he found that those present at that meeting whose names were recorded (for some were omitted) were Mr. Langhorne, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Lavers, Mr. Crane, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Mummery. Those names were recognised. Each one of them was earning his bread by the sweat of his brow; none of them having much time to spare, but each being willing to give some, of it that his children and the children of those around him might avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution as they endeavoured to found. (Cheers.) A public meeting was called, and those whom God had blessed with larger means and leisure then joined heart and soul to accomplish the object. (Cheers.) As education was nothing more than the developing of common faculties which belonged to all, they were anxious not only to cultivate their own intellect but also that all around them should have opportunities of deriving the like advantage if they would only avail themselves of them. (Cheers.) That was so far back as 1858. Then he (Mr. Wise) had the honour of being placed on the committee, and, in conjunction with many around him, proceeded, slowly and gradually, to carry out their object. They took a small room first, a little way from the high road. It filled to overflowing on the occasion of a lecture being given, and it was found necessary to get a larger one. They then removed to the premises they at present occupied on the high road, but there they soon found the premises too small—and they had no room in which they could satisfactorily meet for classes or lectures. Step by step they tried their way. They obtained some subscriptions and some promises. The Legislative Assembly voted £500 for the erection of a new building, on condition that they helped themselves by subscribing a sum of equal amount, and now nearly £600 apart from what he saw on that table [several cheques had been filled up on the ground] had been given or promised—and no doubt the promises would be fulfilled—towards the completion of the building. (Cheers.) Amongst the working classes there had been found the utmost desire, too, to assist by the devotion of their time (which was their money) in furnishing some of the details of the institution. (Cheers.) Though some had held back, it was only because they had doubted whether the work would be carried on. He had no doubt they would be now convinced, and he hoped in consequence that additional subscriptions would flow in, that the number of members would increase, and also that many valuable additions would be made to the library. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding his Excellency had gone into the general merits, he hoped he might be pardoned if he said a few words in reference to the special object of these institutions. The working classes of

this colony were cut off from England, and consequently from availing themselves of the means furnished by the advances of science there unless by reading books here. Some of those books were so expensive as to be beyond the reach of mechanics individually, and it was only by joining institutions of this kind that they could hope to procure them. (Hear, hear.) By joining they got that which they could not get alone, and, while assisting their neighbours, they helped themselves. (Cheers.) For that reason any invention, any mechanical improvement—be it the smallest thing—was successful because it satisfied the wants of a great number of persons. They constituted the greatest number, and, therefore, they had the greatest benefit. To avail themselves of the knowledge which the wealth, the talent, and science of England was daily gaining, they ought to have institutions of this kind, and also that their children might obtain not only the rudiments of knowledge, but follow it up and avail themselves of its greatest advantages. (Hear, hear.) No mechanics' institute would ever flourish by patronage. Books certainly could be bought with money which the best will in the world could not buy, but the success of the institution depended on themselves alone. (Cheers.) It depended on them whether they would continue the proud boast that as this was the first institution whose foundation stone had been laid out of Sydney, that so it should be the best. (Cheers.) He was reminded of a circumstance by observing where they stood. They were standing side by side with the railway and the electric telegraph which were records of the progress they had made, and prophecies of future advancement. And let it be borne in mind that the railway which had done so much for England, and which would also do much for this country, almost owed its existence to a working man—the son of a working man, who was a pitman in a Newcastle colliery—George Stephenson. (Applause.) The site of the institution had been well chosen. Every man might see what had been done by earnestness, sobriety, and intelligence—and what might be achieved by each man doing his duty to himself, to his fellow-creatures, and to his God—by going away and trying to do likewise. (Applause.)

Mr. MACARTHUR, M.L.A. (for Newtown), next addressed the assembly. He said when their excellent president was kind enough to invite him to be present, he had no intimation that he would be called upon to say a word, and was therefore unprepared to make a speech. He might say, however, that it afforded him great pleasure to meet the inhabitants of Newtown at all times, in all proper places, and under all proper circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He felt particularly pleased and gratified to meet them there to-day. (Cheers.) He had listened with great pleasure to the addresses which had been delivered, and particularly to the instructive remarks of his Excellency with reference to the books which they had in their library, comprising, as they did, works having for their object the ends of morality and religion. He believed, with his Excellency, that just in proportion as they increased in morality and religion they would increase in everything which constituted true greatness and moral power. (Hear, hear.) He also fully agreed that it was the duty of every one to live not for himself, but for others. It was to be remembered, however, that in this case, in working for the good of others, they could not fail to benefit themselves. (Cheers.) The man who did not cultivate his mind and endeavour to improve his intellectual powers deprived himself of a very large amount of real enjoyment. Although he might revel in the gratification of his sensual appetites and desires, although he might be surrounded by wealth, he could not in those things find happiness. The ideas of men of that class seldom rose higher than the consideration of what they should eat, what they should drink, or wherewithal they should be clothed. But to the man whose mind is enlarged by education there was nothing uninteresting, from the smallest pebble at his foot to the most stupendous works of nature or of genius;—even when unable to teach others he could listen with gratification to their conversation upon subjects he did not fully understand, and when confined to the narrow limits of his home he could converse with the illustrious living and the immortal dead. (Cheers.) They had attained the boon of almost universal suffrage, and, as he told them some time ago on the hustings, that acquisition would either be a blessing or a great curse to them. If they endeavoured to obtain knowledge which would enable them to form a correct estimate of men and things it would be to them a blessing; but if they neglected education they would pay the penalty of their ignorance. He rejoiced, therefore, in the establishment of this School of Arts, and other kindred institutions, because he believed them designed to promote and preserve the physical, moral, and intellectual condition of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOLROYD said, when he came to live in the locality, some eight or ten years ago, Newtown contained only about two thousand inhabitants. Now he believed it contained between 8000 and 10,000, and he thought it would challenge any suburb about Sydney in point of intelligence, mechanical industry, and what was of still greater importance—morality. (Cheers.) He believed he had been thrown, as much as any man in the colony, amongst rogues and vagabonds. (Laughter.) His professional services had been requested to defend all classes of crimes, but, with one exception, he thought he had never defended a rogue and vagabond from Newtown. (Laughter.) When he was a member of the Legislative Assembly he voted for the £800 for the erection of the watchhouse opposite, not, however, because there was such an amount of crime in the district as to require it, but because he thought it was hard upon the district and local constables that they should have to drag drunkards or others who might render themselves amenable to the law—all the way to Sydney. (Laughter.) He had travelled along the road at all hours of the night. When Chairman of Committees, he rarely got home before two o'clock in the morning, and he never but once met a drunkard on the road. It was true, he was once taken in by a resident of Newtown. Being asked by the wife of a man what she should do in a certain case, he said, "send for a medical man," and that was held by the Court to be a medical retainer. (Laughter.) When he heard that a School of Arts was about to be established in Newtown, as an old resident he thought it his duty to come forward and assist in carrying it out—not for the purpose of making the inhabitants moral or religious, but to entertain them and provide appliances by means of which they could have books to read at their own houses, and thus enjoy those advantages which only persons of independent means could obtain without such appliances. (Cheers.) From all enquiries he had made, he found that this institution had been productive of the greatest good, and he had no doubt, from its central situation, it would become increasingly useful. (Hear, hear.) They had only to look at the railway before them to see the effect produced by a working man upon locomotion. The institution, however, of whose building the foundation stone had just been laid, was as "the express train of intelligence." They had only to take advantages of the facilities it offered and they might fit themselves to become practical mechanics of a high character. It was very gratifying to find his Excellency Sir W. Denison, accompanied by his amiable daughter, present to encourage them in their undertaking, which, he had no doubt, would be very successful. (Cheers.)

The Rev. S. C. KENT, on coming forward to address the audience, was received with cheers. He said that a man who once went into a church for no very laudable purpose was locked in by the sexton. Not knowing what to be about, he bethought himself of the belfry, and letting one of the ropes out of the window contrived by it to descend to the earth. But as he descended, contrary to his anticipation, he rang the bell, and brought about him nearly the whole town. Looking up at the bell he said, as he (Mr. K.) now felt disposed to say to one of the gentlemen present, "If it had not been for your long tongue I should have escaped." (Laughter.) He tried very hard to get behind the president, for he saw that he had fixed his eyes upon him, and not feeling that he had anything particular to say, he did not wish to come forward to make a speech. Still, he was delighted to have anything to do with the laying of this foundation stone. They were under the deepest obligation to his Excellency for his kindness in being present; and for his own part he was not only very happy to see him on the present occasion, but it would also afford him great pleasure to see him in the institution when it was opened. (Applause.) He had been looking at their faces, and a great deal might be learned from the face of a man. But he believed also that a great deal might be learned from the handwriting of a man. Now, they had on the table a provision by which they might give some intimation of their character in that respect. (Laughter.) The building had now been commenced; help was required, and he would very much like to see some of their characters, judging from the style of their writing. (Laughter.) In a meeting which took place at Demerara among the negroes, three resolutions were carried which he would like to get passed this afternoon; they resolved that they would all give something, that they would all give according to their ability, and that they would all give cheerfully. (Applause.) If they carried those resolutions they would have a splendid building here in less than twelve months.

This concluded the ceremony. His Excellency the Governor-General, before leaving, put down his name for ten guineas; Mr. Fairfax gave a cheque for ten guineas, and a number of other names and cheques we given for lesser sums, to the amount of about £60.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT and CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Leigh's Bond, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco; at Walker's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Paving and Building Stone; at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point at half-past 2 o'clock, Cocoanut and Humpback Oil; at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, at 3 o'clock, 25 horse-power Boiler.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Toilet Glasses, Papier Mache Trays, Damaged Oilmen's Stores.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Mr. Thompson's, 21, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Shop and Gas Fittings, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Silks, Robes, Ready-made Clothing.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At 143, Bourke-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At No. 6, Bligh-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture, Bottled Ale and Porter, Carpet, Kitchen Utensils.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, Market-street, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Maize, Oats, Bran, Honey, &c. &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at noon, Right, Title, and Interest to Land in the Parish of Petersham.

MASONIC.—The installation of Brother G. Thornton as Provincial Grand Master, under the Irish Constitution, took place yesterday, at Brother J. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. The members of the different lodges commenced to meet soon after twelve o'clock, and in about half an hour the brethren present must have numbered nearly 200. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master and officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England and the Provincial Grand Master and officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland were present, as well as most of the masters and past masters and other officers of the several lodges under the constitutions of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The ceremony, which was of a very interesting and solemn character, was performed by Brother Williams, D.P.G.M., assisted by the general officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England. The Rev. Brother Macarthur officiated as chaplain. The lodge being opened in due form, the D.P.G.M. read the patent appointing Brother Thornton to be first P.G.M. under the Irish constitution, and the ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, and Brother Thornton having been sworn in, and taken the chair, returned thanks to the brethren for their attendance to witness the honour which had been conferred on him. The P. G. M. (J. C.) then, under the powers vested in him by his patent, selected the following brethren to serve as his officers in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland: Brother Lovecraft, Deputy Provincial Grand Master; Brother J. Clark, Senior Warden; Brother Callaghan, Junior Warden; Brother Aitken, Treasurer; Brother Guise, Secretary; Brother Watt, Senior Deacon; Brother M'Lean, Junior Deacon; and Brother Creighton, Junior Guard. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated. At half-past four o'clock about one hundred of the members of the different lodges sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by the P.G.M. (I.C.), and on his right was the D.P.G.M. (E.C.), and on his left the P.G.M. (S.C.). The vice-chair was occupied by Brother Lovecraft, D.P.G.M. (I.C.). After justice had been done to the entertainment, the Chairman proposed "The health of the Queen." He knew they were all loyal subjects, and masons in particular were always noted for their loyalty. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and three times three cheers. The chairman proposed "The three Grand Lodges." This toast he said required no eulogium, but he trusted the day would soon come when they would all be united under one head. The toast was drunk with the usual masonic honours. Brother Macfarlane, P.G.M. of Scotland, proposed "The health of the Provincial Grand Master of the Irish Constitution." He paid a high tribute to Brother Thornton, who had just been installed as their first P.G.M., and felt assured that he would do all in his power to advance and promote the interests of the order. The toast was drunk with masonic honours. The chairman returned thanks. He felt grateful at the presence of so many of the brethren, and assured them that he had been deeply impressed with the ceremony, and trusted that he would fulfil the high responsibility he had taken upon himself to the satisfaction of all masons. There was no honour which he coveted closer to his heart than the position he had been elevated to, and whatever little ability he possessed would be devoted to the advancement in this colony of Masonry. The chairman then proposed "The health of the Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Provincial Grand Master and officers of the English Constitution." He believed that if it had not been for the presence of Brother Williams, D. P. G. M., and the brethren who assisted him, the ceremony would not have been so efficiently performed as it had been. The toast having been drunk with masonic honours, the D P.G.M. responded to it, and said, in performing the ceremony he believed he had only done what was his duty, and what every mason would be perfectly willing to do to another. He assured them that he came there, with all sincerity and friendship, to assist them, and trusted that the Grand Lodge of Ireland would meet with success. Brother Williams, D.P.G.M., then proposed "the health of the Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Scotch Constitution." The toast was drunk with masonic honours, and responded to by the Brother Macfarlane, P.G.M. The next toast was, "the health of the Deputy-Provincial Master and Officers of the Irish Constitution," which was proposed by Past Master Murphy, and responded to by Brother Clark, on behalf of Brother Lovecraft, D.P.G.M. The chairman proposed "All the Fraternity round the Globe." This toast was drunk with the usual masonic honours. Brother Clarke proposed "the health of the Brethren who have honoured us by co-operating in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland in New South Wales." The toast was drunk with masonic honours. The next toast, "Our Absent Brethren," was proposed by the chairman. Brother John Clark proposed "the health of Masters, Past Masters, and Officers of the Lodges under the English Constitution in this Colony." This toast was drunk with masonic honours. The health of the Masters, Past-masters, and officers of the Lodges under the Scotch constitution in this colony, was proposed by the Chairman and responded to by brother Allen. This toast was drunk with Scotch masonic honours. Brother Gordon proposed the health of the Masters, Past-masters, and Officers of the Lodges under the Irish constitution, which was drunk with Scotch honours, and responded to by brother Smith, G.M. of Lodge 260. The chairman having left the chair, most of the brethren departed, after having spent a very pleasant afternoon.

ST. BENEDICT'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The annual tea meeting and musical soiree of this society came off last night, in the schoolroom attached to St. Benedict's Church, when, despite the very unfavourable weather, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons were present. The Society, which has only been established sixteen months, now numbers about two hundred, and has for its president Mr. J. J. Curran, and vice-president, Mr. W. Hunt of H.M. Customs. The association was formed for the encouragement of literature and religion, and is, we are happy to say, in a flourishing condition. The schoolroom, in which the festivities were held, was perfectly sylvan in appearance, being covered with boughs and flowers. At the far end of it there was a raised platform for the accommodation of the clergy and other visitors. We noticed upon it the President of the Society, the Rev. J. F. Sheridan, O.S.B., the Rev. P. Newman, and the Rev. M. A. Corish. The Archbishop himself would have been present but for the inclement weather, and amongst others Mr. Deniehy and Mr. P. Faucett excused themselves on the same ground. The absence, in particular, of these gentlemen, who would have addressed the meeting, caused a gap in the programme, and the committee have, therefore, decided to have another tea meeting on Tuesday next, when, if the weather be propitious, there will be a great gathering. We had almost forgotten to notice that the band, consisting of sixteen members, who belonged to the society, and who played various airs last night to the great delight of their auditors. They have only been a short time in practice, under Sergeant Prince, of the 12th Regiment, but they acquitted themselves remarkably well.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—At about twelve o'clock on last Saturday night two men were in the act of crossing from Sydney to the North Shore in a small dingy, when, the wind being fresh, the boat got swamped, and sunk. The cries of the men for assistance were heard by a waterman of the North Shore, named Wilkinson, who immediately shoved off, and succeeded in rescuing both men from a watery grave, after they had been about twenty minutes in the water. Both were perfectly sober at the time.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Figtree Cottage Inn, North Shore, on Monday, and by adjournment yesterday, on the remains of a female infant, found lying on the beach on Sunday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that at the time stated a waterman named John Wilkinson, on landing on Billy Blue's Point, saw the remains lying on the sand at high water-mark. At first he thought it was a dead monkey, but on examination he discovered that the remains were those of the body of a female infant. The body was naked; its head was gone, and from the advanced stage of decomposition of the flesh, it was evident that the body had been in the water for a considerable time. Dr. Ward, of the North Shore, examined the remains, and he stated, in evidence, at the inquest, that, from the appearances of the parts of the body remaining, they were the remains of a black child. Verdict:—"We find that the deceased unclaimed infant was found dead on the sand at Billy Blue's Point; but how the said infant came by its death we have no evidence before us to determine."—An inquest was held at the Labour in Vain Inn, Sussex-street, yesterday, on the body of a new born female unbaptised infant, one day old. The mother, named Taylor, had been suffering from depression of spirits, caused apparently by poverty and destitution, for some time previous to the birth of the child, which, when born, appeared as if its mother had not received sufficient nourishment during her pregnancy. This, it would appear, was the result of the drunken and improvident habits of the woman's husband, who, though sober on Sunday when the child was born, had been indulging his appetite for ardent spirits subsequently to such an extent that he was not in a fit state to be examined at the inquest yesterday. Dr. Woodcock, who had examined the body of the child, was of opinion that it had arrived at maturity, and that its death was attributable to causes already stated. Verdict: "We find that the deceased infant died from natural causes, and we consider the great distress and miserable appearance of the poor mother, no doubt, accelerated the death of the infant."—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, on the body of a man named Owen Bruce, late quartermaster of the ship Annie Wilson. The deceased, in company with the chief officer of the ship and another seaman and some gentlemen, went for a sail in the ship's pinnace on Monday afternoon. The wind was blowing fresh from the north-east when they left the ship. They made several tacks down the harbour, and were standing away for Bradley's Head on the port tack (the wind having gone round to the south-east), when a sudden squall off the land struck the boat, and, the main sheet being made fast, she capsized and sunk. The accident having been observed by parties in two boats near the spot, they pulled towards where the boat sunk and succeeded in rescuing all the men, from the water; not, however, before the deceased was much exhausted. Brandy was administered, and other means were taken to preserve his life; notwithstanding which, he expired before the boat arrived alongside the ship. As soon as the body was lifted on board, the doctor of the ship, James Wallis, M.D., also resorted to the usual remedies to restore animation, but without success. Dr. Woodcock examined the body, and deposed to its presenting appearances which corresponded with the previous evidence adduced, namely, that death had resulted from suffocation by drowning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and expressed themselves to the effect that the person who had charge of the sheet was censurable for not having it ready, according to the previous orders of the chief officer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.—The annual treat of the children belonging to the Pitt-street Congregational Sunday School took place yesterday. It had been announced for some time previously that as many of the parents of the children and friends of the school as could accompany the children in their excursion would be most heartily welcome; and this invitation was responded to to an extent that was not anticipated. Accordingly, the morning of yesterday, instead of one boat sufficing to accommodate the excursionists, another boat had to be chartered. This difficulty having been got over, the Illawarra and Nora Creina steamed down the harbour with their living freights towards Manly, shortly after nine o'clock. Having arrived at the Pier, the children, to the number of about 350, with their teachers, parents, and friends, repaired to the Fairy Bower, where arrangement had been made for their reception. There they amused themselves in a variety of ways—swinging on numerous ropes suspended to the limbs of the gigantic trees which abound in the locality, being the rage. While the juveniles were thus amusing themselves, the older children dispersed in groups, seeking suitable spots for the unpacking and disposing of the various niceties with which they had provided themselves. At one o'clock the juveniles were warned by the ringing of a bell that their sports were for a time to cease, as they were required and they needed no coercion—to engage in another and even more pleasant operation than those which had so far occupied their attention. In providing for the gastronomical necessities of the numerous juveniles the contractor, Mr. Hemmington (the proprietor of the Fairy Bower), had experienced a difficulty in providing a sufficient quantity. This was occasioned by the extensive and to some extent unanticipated consumption of a vast quantity of edibles by the thousands of visitors that patronised the favourite bower on the two preceding days, and the difficulties of procuring supplies from Sydney, while the boats were so busily engaged in conveying the pleasure seekers to and from Manly. This difficulty, however, being eventually met, appeared even to enhance the interest of the excursion, and resulted in the entire satisfaction of all concerned. It is not necessary to state that, after the open air amusements and vigorous athletic exercises of the morning, the juveniles did ample justice to the excellent spread. After dinner, the sports of the morning were resumed, and continued to a late hour in the afternoon, when the remains of the former meal were laid out and quickly disposed of. At half-past five o'clock the Illawarra left for Sydney, with the first instalment of the excursionists, the remaining portion being brought up by the Nora Creina, half an hour later. Unfortunately for the company, the heavy rain with which we were visited last night came on before the boats arrived at the wharf; but, by the timely extending of the awnings, much of the unpleasantness was avoided. At seven o'clock the last of the party were safely landed at Phœnix Wharf. Notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious termination of the day's pleasure, the remembrance of the excursion to Fairy Bower will long be cherished by both young and old who took part in it, as a sunny memory. In conclusion, we may remark that the expenses incurred in the excursions are defrayed by donations from friends of the school, and also by the church and congregation with which the school has been long connected.—The children and teachers of the Balmain Presbyterian Sabbath School, with numerous friends and members of the church, also had an excursion yesterday. The Washington, chartered for the occasion, left Crook's Wharf, Balmain, with the company, at about nine o'clock, a.m., and proceeded to Middle Harbour, where, as soon as arrived, the party were landed on a suitable spot for passing the day. The amusements of the juveniles were similar to those mentioned above as having been engaged in by the children of the Congregational school. An abundance of good things to appease the keen appetites of the company was liberally distributed, and in the evening the party returned to Balmain by the steamer which took them thence, apparently well pleased with their day's excursion.

THE ATMOSPHERE.—A sharp thunder-storm burst over the city last night, coming up from the north-west. The lightning was extremely vivid, and the rain fell heavily, with but slight intermission, for about three hours. The weather, which had been close and humid up to the commencement of the storm, became afterwards cool and refreshing, with a southerly wind.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.—A magisterial inquiry was held before Captain C. F. H. Smith, J.P., at the Daniel O'Connell Inn, Black Creek, on the 19th instant, touching the death of Joseph Rowe. From the evidence of Bridget Rowe, wife of the deceased, it appeared that her husband had been lately a patient in the Maitland Hospital, and was discharged therefrom about a month ago as incurable. On Sunday, the 18th instant, he was walking with her in the verandah of the Daniel O'Connell Inn, when he was taken suddenly ill, and requested her to fetch Mrs. Barr, which she did. Mrs. Barr, at his request brought him a drop of peppermint with which he just wetted his lips. The witness then went to fetch him a drop of cold water, and on her return found him speechless. He died in a few minutes after. Mrs. Anne Barr, landlady of the Daniel O'Connell Inn, corroborated Mrs. Rowe's testimony.—*Maitland Mercury.*

CLEARANCE Sale in Hunter-street.—Buyers of boots and shoes, perfumery, millinery, furniture, shop fixtures, &c., should attend the final clearance sale of Mr. Thomson's, Hunter-street, late Victor Protois. See Advertisement.—ADV.

CLEARING-OUT Sale of Drapery, &c., This Day.—Buyers of drapery goods, &c., are reminded of the sale this day, by Mr. Charles Teakle, of a large shipment of drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., to close various accounts. No reserve. To commence 11 o'clock. See advertisement.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY.—A large gathering of Parramattonians, and residents of Baulkam Hills, Dural, Castle Hill, Pennant Hills, and Seven Hills was held at Ireland's, at the Cross Roads, Baulkham Hills, to witness the annual races held there. The entrances for the first race, the Maiden Plate, of 18 sovs., for all horses that never won an advertised prize—

Mr. E. Brown's Lady of the Lake	1
J. Scofield's Rismond	2
J. Taylor's Stringybark	3
J. Waterhouse's Scrubber	4

The second race was for the All-aged Stakes of 15 sovs.; with heats from the dam and round.

Mr. J. Driscoll's Eureka	1
J. Brien's Ready Reckoner	2
C. Tunks' saunterer	3

The next was the Cart-horse Race, for 8 sovs, for all cart horses, carrying 10st.; heats once round; the winner to draw 10 cwt. from the dam to the winning-post within half-an-hour after the race.

Mr. J. Schofield's Richmond	1
J. Kelly's Tartar	2
H. Hughes' Contractor	3

A very good pony race followed, and the winners were—

Mr. E. Brown's Lady of the Lake	1
J. Scofield's Richmond	2

DR. LANG AND THE SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—As you have published Dr. Lang's charges against the Synod of Australia, I request you will permit me to shew how the Doctor has endeavoured to use the Legislative Council and Assembly to promote his own pecuniary interest. Had his statements not been made in Parliament I would not think them worthy of notice; but when he employs the privileges of Parliament to enable him to slander and abuse others, it is an act of charity to state the truth. Dr. Lang alleges that the Synod of Australia were hostile to him because he could not tolerate State-aid, and refused to receive a salary from the Colonial Treasurer; but do not the circumstances of his case show that his constant aim has been to appropriate unjustly a large amount of Government property, and that he seceded to enrich himself at the expense of the public.

The Synod of Australia was constituted in 1840, while Dr. Lang was out of this colony. He returned from Europe in 1841, and was, at his own request, admitted a member of that Synod. Some months after his admission, Dr. Lang without consulting any of his brethren, wrote to Sir George Gipps, then Governor, soliciting an additional grant of money to complete the Australian College, of which he was Principal; and his application was referred by Sir George to a committee of the Legislative Council. Dr. Lang and several other witnesses were examined by that committee. In August, 1841, the report of that committee was submitted to the Legislative Council.

In that report it is stated that in 1825, £520 were lent by Government in aid of the erection of the Scots church, Jamison-street,—that in 1826 a stipend of £300 per annum was granted to Dr. Lang as minister of that church in lieu of pecuniary assistance from the Government towards the building of the Scots Church. In 1832, an Act was passed to enable the trustees of that church to grant a mortgage to Government for the £520 advanced in aid of the erection of the church, and for £3500 lent to the Australian College.

"It is," says the report, "a material condition in the engagement entered into by Dr. Lang with the Secretary of State for the colonial department, that the Australian College buildings should be erected on the ground belonging to the Scots Church, and security be given on them for the repayment in five years of the money advanced from the Colonial Treasury; and that this condition was not only expressly stipulated for by the Colonial Office in 1831, and again adverted to by Sir George Grey in 1837, but fully assented to and acknowledged by Dr. Lang in repeated communications with the local Government. And in the Act of Council and mortgage deed, before referred to, this condition is expressly recited, and was distinctly understood to constitute the basis of the security to the Government for the advance made in aid of the institution."

But this condition was in a great measure departed from. With the £3500 received from Government, and £1715 paid by shareholders, he built four houses in Jamison-street; but two of these and part of the others were built, not on the church grant, but on land purchased from Sir John Jamison by Dr. Lang himself, who had mortgaged the houses to the Loan Company for £1500. One of the four houses called the Australian College Buildings, had, from its erection, been used exclusively by Dr. Lang.

The publication of this report produced a great sensation. Those who had paid for shares in the Australian College felt very indignant, and called on Dr. Lang to convene a meeting of the shareholders. To divert public attention from the facts of the case, the Dr. abused the Government, and railed against Alexander Berry, Esq. This was not, however, attended with much success; and he resolved to proceed to Port Phillip and Van Diemen's Land to collect, as he alleged, money in aid of the Australian College. In November 1841, a memorial was presented to the Presbytery of Sydney, signed by twenty-eight members of Dr. Lang's congregation, complaining of his neglect of pastoral duties. Mr. Whytelaw was heard at the bar of the Court in support of the memorial, and Dr. Lang urged at great length that the memorial should not be received. As the memorial was respectfully worded, and professed to be only a statement of facts, it was received. It was easy for Dr. Lang to perceive that he could not long continue to be a member of a just and equitable Church Court, and appropriate to himself the valuable property of which he was the only acting trustee. Should he remain under the superintendence of the Synod of Australia he would be entitled to a salary of £300 per annum, but he could not retain the College Buildings, which had been erected by £3500 lent by Government, and £1715 paid by the shareholders. Should he renounce all connexion with the Synod he would lose an annual salary of £300; but he would be enabled to turn the teachers out of the College Buildings, and let the houses for £1000 or £1500 a-year. He did not long hesitate. He denounced his brethren as a synagogue of Satan—withdrew from the Synod as a church receiving State support; drove the teachers from the College-buildings, and let the houses for his own benefit. The Presbytery of Sydney appointed three of their members to confer with Dr. Lang respecting his conduct. He refused to meet the deputation; and was subsequently deposed for schism, slander, and contumacy. Having thus appropriated to himself a property worth £15,000 or £20,000, his next aim was to prevent the Synod of Australia and the Government from ejecting him. To accomplish this he petitioned the Legislative Council, in 1844, to repeal the Presbyterian Temporalities Acts. The repeal of these would have secured the church property of which he was trustee to himself for life, and enabled him to transmit it as an heirloom to his family. He might then have let the church for a storehouse or Theatre as he let the College-buildings for lodging-houses and the lecture-room for a dancing school. The iniquity of this proposal was fully exposed by Mr. Charles Cowper and Mr. Robert Lowe. The Council refused to repeal the Presbyterian Temporalities Acts. From that till 1854 he received and used for his own purposes the entire rents of the property. But this did not satisfy him. He wished to secure the property permanently to himself, and published his intention of applying to Parliament to pass a bill to enable him to sell the property. This compelled the Synod of Australia to oppose his bill, which was introduced by Mr. Cowper in 1854, and to file a bill in equity to remove him from the trusteeship. To delay the case in equity he moved in court for permission to take evidence in Scotland, but wrote to his agents there to do nothing. The case was heard at great length in the court; and when a decree was made removing him from the trusteeship, he moved for a committee to enquire into the proceedings of the Synod of Australia in 1842 towards Dr. Lang, while he avowed that his object in moving for this committee was to quash his appeal in the Supreme Court, and by that means prevent the administration of justice. Nor was this all. After the Primary Judge had given judgment against him, and ordered an injunction "to restrain the defendants (Dr. Lang and Mr. Ramsey) from interfering with the church and premises," Dr. Lang gave notice that he would move for leave to introduce in the Assembly a bill to enable him and Dr. Ramsey, as trustees of the Scots Church, Jamison-street, to exchange part of the grant held in trust by them. In February, 1841, Dr. Lang proclaimed to the public that he had resigned his salary of £300 per annum, because his conscience would not permit him to eat the Queen's bread longer; but in the following April he quietly received his usual salary at the Colonial Treasury. In that month he resigned £300 per annum, which he might have continued to receive from Government; but this was done to enable him to dismiss the teachers of the Australian College, that he might pocket the rents of the College buildings, which were erected by an expenditure of £3500, lent by Government, and nearly £2000 advanced by shareholders. The whole course of Dr. Lang's proceedings in Parliament shows clearly that his constant aim has been to use his parliamentary influence to enrich himself and to destroy the discipline and influence of the Presbyterian Church in this colony. He knew well that all the Church property of the Synod of Australia is held under the Presbyterian Temporalities Acts, and that were these Acts repealed, all our Church property might be lost to the Church, as it might then be used for their own benefit by the present trustees or their representatives; yet he exerted all his influence in 1844 to have these Acts repealed, because that would have secured to him and his family Church property worth £15,000 or £20,000. The Council refused to repeal the Temporalities Acts. In his second application, he only asked permission to sell the Church grant; and when the Synod of Australia was by this application compelled to do its duty, and applied to the courts of justice to protect and preserve its property, then Dr. Lang attempted to put down all discipline and order in the Church of Christ by moving for a committee to consider and report on the proceedings of the Synod of Australia in spiritual matters. Were I or any other minister to borrow from Government £3500, and from friends £1715 or £1800 more, for a public object, and after I had built houses with these contributions which might let for £1200 or £1500 a year—were I to renounce the authority of the Synod of Australia, and give up my Government salary, declaring I "could not longer eat the Queen's bread as a minister of religion," and appropriate to my own use the rents of these houses, would I not be condemned by every honest and consistent man for having raised money under false pretences and brought much reproach on the ministerial profession? The statements I have made can be fully established by the evidence appended to the Report of the Committee on Loans to the Australian College, appointed by the Legislative Council in 1841, and by other public documents. I have been a member of the Synod of Australia from its first establishment, and I wish these statements to be known, that all men may see that the Synod of Australia could not, without being guilty of gross dereliction of duty, permit the church grant at Jamison-street to be sold or alienated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
JAMES FULLERTON.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Kingsbury, published in your issue of to-day, scarcely answers the objection which I alluded to as applying to the steps which a few interested—and, it may be, patriotic—persons have taken with a view of securing the incorporation of Newtown and the adjoining suburbs. It may be all very well for the residents of such an obscure and sparsely populated place as Enmore to get up a petition, but as the matter is one which affects the interests of, I may say, thousands of persons; and as, moreover, the bulk of the taxation would inevitably fall upon the people of Newtown and O'Connell Town, I think it is only fair that the latter should have a voice in deciding the question. Mr. K. says the signatures were obtained in an open and straightforward manner, by collectors sent round for the purpose. This can hardly have been the case, however, when the first intimation that we have of the movement is the publication of the petition in the *Government Gazette.* I am an old resident of Newtown, and am pretty much about, but I never heard a whisper of the thing till I saw the published notice; and there may be many others in my position. Established on a proper basis, a Municipal Corporation would be productive of benefit to the district; but I confess I should be sorry to see our fine suburb governed by a lot of incapables like those who at present misrule the local affairs of the metropolis, and other places that I could mention. Besides, there are many who object on principle to a municipality: these it should be our study to convince, and not to circumvent in a covert and underhand manner. In trying to steal a march upon them by adopting the secret system, it may be that the petitioners will be taking the most likely steps to defeat their own ends, as a counter petition could easily be got up, and the question thus squashed at once, without any opportunity having been afforded for discussing it in public meeting. The allusion made by Mr. Kingsbury to "a few shopkeepers," &c., is uncalled for in my opinion, and does not at all affect the question as to whether or not it is desirable that the public of Newtown, &c., should take the necessary steps for having a Municipal Council established. As I am not a shopkeeper, moreover, the remark does not apply to me. My only desire is to see the question raised and publicly decided by the *vox populi*, and not by the interested efforts of a paltry minority, who may have especial objects to secure.

Yours, &c.,
HOUSEHOLDER.

December 27th.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your paper of the 23rd contained a letter from an amateur, who suggests that the committee of the Anniversary Regatta make a race for *bona fide* or gentlemen amateurs, pulling a pair of oars or skulls. I would propose that the boats for this race (which would fill up well if made) should be *bona fide* watermen's boats, or boats actually fit for such, no boat to be allowed that was not perfectly fit to carry seven or eight passengers, and not to exceed twenty-two feet in length; as this is the only class of boat that numbers sufficiently to give all a fair chance of pulling against equal boats.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
R. C. G.

27th December.

COCKNEY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

By PETER 'POSSUM.

PRINCE RUPERT'S (NEPHEW'S) DROPS.

A GOOD colonial Governor is a *rarissima avis*: the run of Excellencies are very far from excellent. Rawdon Crawleys are to be found in many a Coventry Island; and when the ruler does not chance to be a rake,—bankrupt in fame and fortune, in too many instances he is merely a reputable old cipher, fit for nothing but to make stiff-necked bows, and to give dinners and dancing parties on the Queen's birthday. A governor who, like Sir William Denison, Sir Henry Barkly, and Sir George Grey, combines with a spotless character, an active interest in the colony he governs, is scarcely to be found outside that trio; and yet the last of these, the late Tory cabinet—ever denouncing the nepotism of the Whigs—must needs displace, because he had the audacity to offend a nephew of its chiefs. Lord Derby, wishing to transfer the expense of keeping a not very creditable kinsman from his own purse to the public's, cast his eyes upon that refuge for destitute aristocrats—the colonies; and insisted that the very able Auditor-General at Cape Town should give up his berth to this gentleman, Mr. Cole, whose knowledge of accounts was probably limited by his betting-book. Sir George Grey in vain protested. Unfortunately, Mr. Cole, like his ancient kingly namesake, was too fond of calling for his bowl, and on one occasion so far committed himself as to draw down an amply merited rebuke from Sir George's lips. Determined to be revenged, he writes home to his noble relative, and Sir George is recalled. But the ship that bears him home carries also no end of petitions from every section of the polyglot population of Cape Colony, for his reinstatement; and, Lord Palmerston being in power on his arrival, their prayer was immediately granted.

It is too bad, though, that such a man should have been made a shuttlecock of to gratify the spite of a sottish and sulky subordinate.

A MAGNIFICENT MONARCH.

A revelation has recently been made of the rottenness of the royal state of Denmark, that reads more like the rancorous invention of a rabid radical—determined to bring monarchical institutions into the most degrading disrepute—than a plain narrative of facts; and yet the latter is its indisputable character. Frederick VII., a prince of Denmark, a good deal more like Hamlet's uncle than Hamlet, an adulterer, and a besotted brandy-bibber, after having divorced two princesses, took, as his third wife, a common Copenhagen street-walker, one Miss Ratmassen, now known as Countess Danner, and called by herself Queen Consort. This chaste lady, however, thought a palace would be dearly purchased if it deprived her of the pleasures of the brothel, and, therefore, insisted that her royal marriage should be "without prejudice," as Mr. Guppy would say, to the rights of her "fancy man," Herr Berling, a master printer. The magnanimous Frederick consented, and created his partner in carrion his chamberlian. In that year of throne-quake, '48, the crown of such a *Canning*-man as Frederick was not likely to sit very steadily upon his brows. He would infallibly have been bundled neck and crop—perchance, with the one severed from the other—from his ancestral seat, had he not submitted with pusillanimous patience to every demand of his people. The Revolution found him a Nero, and left him a nonentity. So thoroughly stript of power was he, that his Ministry ever since have been openly taking steps to make his death the termination of his race's dynasty, and to transfer the Danish diadem to Sweden. He naturally was disinclined to commit, as it were, generic suicide, but has been forced by his precious pair of favourites—in the pay of the Ministry—to aid rather than to oppose their efforts.

Now comes the *denouement* of this edifying drama.

The Printer-Chamberlain demanded increased remuneration for his services. The Ministry, finding that they could do without him, replied to his strike by a look-out. He remonstrated with one of their party, the Adjutant-General: the Adjutant-General gave him the somewhat disrespectful answer of a vigorous physical drubbing. The Ministry then insisted on the dismissal of the flogged cur from the palace, quoting the precedent of Sir Robert Peel's interference in the case of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, as their constitutional justification for dictating who should, and who should not, be the attendants on the Royal person. Frederick, with more smartness than could have been expected from such a fool, retorted that he could trace no resemblance between any of his Ministers and the great English statesman. The Ministry, however, persisted in their demands, and to escape from their importunities, the King has literally "cut and run" from Denmark, and taken up his abode in Schleswig; in company, of course, with the ex-courtesan and the prurient printer. Why haven't we a Juvenal to gibbet the profligate trio for ever?

A NEW POET.

Mr. Hughes, the racy writer of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, has discovered a new poet—with a common paint pot in his hand—and kindly introduced him to the world. *Gilbert Marlowe and other Poems*, to which Mr. Hughes has contributed a warmly eulogistic preface, are the productions of a hard-working house painter; and yet might not Tennyson have written such lines as these in "The Ten Days' Queen?"

"On past the village, with its humble spire—
Its quiet cots along the valley winding;
And hence among old woods, and rocks antique,
And mellow fern-glooms, kindling with the glow
Of gorse-flowers golden, to a ruin grey
O'ergreened with trailing ivy, and o'erhung
With brooding shadows of the times of yore."
* * * * *

(The author can paint with words as well as white lead.)

"Then much she pleaded to be spared this doom:
She was too weak—she was too young—unschooled—
The world was old, and grey, and full of snares;
And rather would she dwell in peace with heaven,
Amidst her own free thoughts, than rule a realm—
To read and meditate thro' quiet days—
To sit at Plato's feet in large content—
This were more blessed than to mount the throne:
Therefore she prayed him that she might have peace."
* * * * *

"Calm, composed,
With heaven on her lips, and in her eyes
The pain of patience, and the peace of faith,
She looked upon her doom, and saw no fear."
* * * * *

"Time wears to dust the boastful monuments;
He frowns upon the proud and blots their names.
But o'er the memories of the Good he broods,
Like Night o'er all the glories of the stars,
Keeping them bright for ever. Tenderly,
With reverent care, he cherishes *her* fame,
Even as a lover cherishes the charms
Of his dead love, and fills his yearning soul
With the great image of her grace divine,
That shines more glorious thro' the darkening years."

BIG BEN.

"E natural" they called thy note,
But whene'er I heard it float,—
In the still "small hours" mostly—
To me, that melancholy boom
Seemed, echoing round my lonely room,
Not natural, but ghostly.

Bells should be blest, but unto thee
I ne'er—such bore thou wert to me—
Could proffer such due benison;
The blessing that was whilom lacked
I gladly give, now thou art cracked,
Like thy papa, E. Denison.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	276	7	2
Gin	41	7	0
Rum	368	11	0
Perfumed spirits	5	7	2
Wine	37	16	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	4	3	4
Tobacco and snuff	196	2	0
Cigars	62	18	0
Tea	239	10	0
Coffee and chicory	127	8	10
Sugar (unrefined)	250	0	0
Pilotage	121	11	4
Total	£1531	0	1

The *Times* of October 8th makes the following remarks respecting the foreign trade of the United Kingdom:

A review was given in our columns a few days since of the progress of our colonial trade during the last five years, and it may be interesting to note a few particulars for the same period as regards our commercial transactions with foreign states. The totals stand thus:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1854	£118 239 554	£63,332,528
1855	109 959 139	69,135,210
1856	129,517 568	82,526,509
1857	142,061,245	84,911,419
1858	125,420,193	76,389,387

It thus appears that the imports have increased 6 per cent., and the exports not far short of 21 per cent., in the five years; but the increase, it will be observed, would have been far greater but for the severe commercial panic of 1857, which seriously curtailed the operations of the following twelve months. The increase in the imports has been most striking in the case of Russia, the totals having been £4,252,288 in 1854, and £11,746,008 in 1858; but, as in the first mentioned year we declared war against the Northern Colossus, the comparison does not go for much. Still it will be seen that the imports from Russia are now on a very considerable scale. In the case of France and her dependencies, there was an increase of £3 443,769, as compared with 1854. The Two Sicilies also exhibited an increase of £298,069; Greece an increase of £547,274; Turkey (including the Principalities, Syria and Palestine), an increase of £313,488; the Papal States, an increase of £13,041; Egypt, an increase of £2,711,401; Morocco, an increase of £67,702; the United States and California, an increase of £4,485,953; Mexico, an increase of £55,225; Ecuador, an increase of £99,741; the Brazils, an increase of £200,990; Uruguay, an increase of £157,2[illegible]3; Chili, an increase of £551,050; Peru, an increase of £1,714,355; and the Western Coast of Africa, an increase of £38,720. On the other hand, there was a decrease at every other point, the falling off in the case of Sweden and Norway being £1,379,[illegible]36; Denmark, including Iceland and the Danish colonies, £634,817; Prussia, £4,992,926; Hanover, £216,288; the Hanse Towns, £2,106,714; Holland, including Sumatra and Java, £766,516; Belgium, £527,141; Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, £[illegible]91,975; Spain, Cuba, and dependencies, £1,175,618; Sardinia, £3890; Austria, £241,701; Tuscany, 211 667; Central America, £2313; Hayti, £54,303; New Grenada, £71 934; Venezuela, £9695; China, including Hongkong, £2 081 981; and other countries, £16,833. A detailed examination of the variations of our exports to foreign states may form the subject of a future paragraph.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY RATES.—It will be seen by an advertisement signed by the Secretary for Works that a considerable reduction will, on and after the 1st January next, be made in the rates for the conveyance of goods upon the railways. At present, the charges are regulated according to the division of the commodities transmitted into three classes:—The first-class comprising coals, stone, brick, and unwrought metals, when conveyed in owners' trucks, which are charged 2d. per ton per mile; the second class, comprising the above articles, and also timber, hides, skins, and pressed hay and straw, which have to pay 3d. per ton per mile, with an additional charge of 6d. per ton for loading; and the third class, comprising every other description of produce and merchandise, including wool, flour, grain, and provisions. These classes are now abolished, or rather the second and third classes are amalgamated, as coals and minerals, if conveyed in owners' trucks, are still to be charged 2d. per ton per mile. The rates for the conveyance of goods in the railway vans are uniform at 3d. per ton per mile. The additional charges for loading and unloading are retained, as are also the arrangements with respect to the removal of the goods upon their arrival. The scale of rates for parcels has also undergone a material reduction; whereas, at present, parcels of 28 lbs. and under are charged 6d. for fourteen miles and under, 9d. between fourteen and twenty-five miles, and 1s. between twenty-five and thirty-five miles, with a proportionate increase for higher weights; for the future, the charges now made in each case for the smallest distance, fifteen miles will suffice for the entire distance, thirty-five miles; no alteration being made in the conveyance of parcels for a longer or smaller distance. The same principle has been applied in adjusting the rates for cattle, which will henceforth be carried any distance along the line for the same charges as are now made for their transmission for fourteen miles and under. Dogs will be conveyed for 1s., and pigs and sheep will be charged 4d. each. The previous railway regulations, except as they are modified by the above alterations, remain in force. These reductions are much approved of by those interested in the extension of the traffic on our railways, and are regarded as a timely concession to the agitation that has been kept up for several months for the attainment of this object. There can be no doubt that a gradual increase in the quantity of goods conveyed will be the result, as at the now moderate rates it will be to the interest of persons engaged in manufacturing processes to carry them on contiguous to the line of railway. It is hoped that these alterations will be followed by others in the passengers' rates, so as effectually to satisfy the demands that had been made for a complete railway reform.

BUYERS are requested to attend the sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Wednesday, December 28, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt. See advertisements.—ADV.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1488922

LEASING RAILWAY LINES.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of February, 1860, from persons willing to contract for a Lease of the Lines of Railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and from Adelaide to Kapunda respectively—the latter line being complete to Gawler Town, and being expected to be finished about 1st March next—together with all the rolling-stock, tools, machinery, stations, goods-sheds, workshops, or other buildings, the permanent way, and all the furniture, fittings, and appurtenances in use upon or in connection with those lines:—

MEMO.—The Port Line, independent of wharf lines, is seven and a half miles long.

The Gawler Railway is twenty-five miles long, exclusive of the Dry Creek Branch Line.

The extension to Kapunda will be twenty-three and a quarter miles long.

1. The lease will be for seven years, commencing first day of April, 1860, and the rent will be payable quarterly, in advance, on the last days of the months of April, July, October, and January: the first payment falling due on the 31st March, 1860

2. The lessee will be required to maintain the whole of the property leased in good repair, working order, and condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Railways or his appointee; and also to provide any rolling-stock, machinery, implements, or other articles requiring replacement, by reason of wear, tear, or loss; as well as any additions thereto which may be rendered necessary in consequence of an increase in the traffic or otherwise.

3. The lessee must insure all permanent erections connected with the said lines against loss or damage by fire in an amount equal to two-thirds their value, same to be agreed upon with the Commissioner.

4. The lessee must undertake throughout the term to keep in his service on the said lines such an efficient staff of officers, engine-drivers, firemen, porters, mechanics, and and other necessary servants, as may satisfy the Commissioner of Railways or his appointee.

5. The lessee to keep ready for public use such stations, wharfs, goods-sheds, waiting-rooms, &c., as shall at the date of the lease be erected on the railways in question; and also to construct such additional buildings as the business of the lines and the public convenience may require, or the Commissioner of Railways shall demand.

6. The lessee may have the use of the electric telegraph for railway purposes, under an existing departmental arrangement, at the agreed rent of two hundred pounds per annum. Under any circumstances the trains must be signalled and reported as at present, from every station.

7. The lessee will be required to take all loose stores in stock at the commencement of his lease, at cost price, and to pay cash for same.

8. The lessee must agree to keep on hand a supply of coke and other imported stores, sufficient for about six months' consumption.

9. The lessee will be bound to run daily to and from Port Adelaide, and to and from Gawler Town, at least, an equal number of passenger and goods trains to those running at present; and, on the opening of the Kapunda Extension Line, he will have to run thereon not less than two trains for the conveyance of passengers, and one goods-train each way daily; he must also make such alterations in the hours for starting trains, and such additions to the daily number thereof, as the Commissioner of Railways may from time to time, by special notice, require for the accommodation of the public. The minimum average speed of such trains, including stoppages, shall be (any enactment to the contrary notwithstanding) for all passenger-trains, whether carrying her Majesty's mails or not (excepting only special excursion-trains) not less than fifteen miles per hour; and for goods-trains not less than ten miles per hour.

10. The Commissioner of Railways will possess direct and complete control over the lessee in all matters concerning the management and conduct of the railway, and the performance of the covenants in lease. He will have power and authority at all proper times during the term, either personally or by deputy, to enter upon any part of the railways or premises; and every facility is to be afforded by the lessee and his servants to enable the Commissioner or his deputy to inspect and discover the state of repair, &c., of any portion of the moveable or immoveable property leased, as well as to ascertain the necessities of the traffic. Any returns or reports called for by the Commissioner are to be furnished without delay by the lessee, he having previously declared such statements to be accurate before a justice of the peace.

11. If, after notice given by the Commissioner of Railways, the lessee shall neglect or fail to do any act covenanted for in the lease, whether to maintain any building or fence, or any part of the permanent way, in thorough repair; to repair the engines, carriages, or plant in a proper and substantial manner; or to preserve and keep in good working order and condition any of the machinery and tools used in the workshops and elsewhere on the said railways; or to replace with new, when requisite, any of the above-described property, or to add to the extent or number of such buildings, fences, rolling stock, implements, or articles, when necessary, for the efficient conduct of the railway business; or in case of neglect of any other kind, or any act of omission or commission in any department of the said railways, by which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the safety or convenience of the public is being endangered or prejudiced, or the beneficial interest of the lines, as a public property, is being neglected—then, in any or all such cases, the Commissioner of Railways will have full power to assume complete control over the workings of the said railways for such time as may be necessary, and may use and direct the officers, servants, mechanics, engines, carriages, plant, and stock of all kinds belonging to the said railways, as to him shall seem expedient for the purpose of remedying the evils complained of or likely to arise from any defaults of the said lessee or his servants; and in cases where the railway staff and stores shall be insufficient to remedy or guard against any such defects, the said Commissioner will further have full power and authority, at his discretion to incur all necessary expenditure in the effectment of works by contract, in the hire of additional assistants, and in the purchase or repair of any articles or things whatever. All costs thus incurred will be recoverable by the Commissioner from the Lessee or his sureties.

12. All additions to buildings, rolling or other stock, to be valued and allowed for at the end of the term of the lease.

13. The lessee must carry out in its entirety the agreement entered into between the late Railway Commissioners and Messrs. H. R. Fuller and Co., for farming the station management and outside portion of the Goods Traffic on the Port and Gawler Lines. That arrangement will terminate on the thirtieth day of September, 1861.

14. The Comptroller of Labour Prisons has undertaken the management of the branch line leading to the Dry Creek Quarries; and the lessee of the Railways will be responsible that due attention is paid on the main line to facilitate the stone traffic, from which that important public establishment derives its employment and revenue.

15. The lessee will be required to convey, free of charge, by all ordinary trains on the lines leased by him, her Majesty's mails, with the guard in whose charge they may be dispatched; and, also, such military, marine, volunteer, or police-officers and their forces as may be certified to require transport on service.

16. The lessee will be amenable, in every legal respect, to al persons as the legal owner of the railways leased, and everything connected therewith, during the entire term.

17. The lessee will not be entitled to underlet or assign his interest in the railway under said lease, without obtaining the written consent of the Commissioner.

18. If any difference of opinion shall arise between the commissioner of railways and the lessee relating to the respective powers and duties appertaining to them under the contract of which this call for tenders forms the basis, or under the lease to be prepared conformably therewith, the same shall be settled by a decision to be arrived at by two arbitrators, to be nominated respectively by the Commissioner and the lessee; or, in the event of those persons not arriving at a joint conclusion, by an umpire to be mutually appointed by the arbitrators.

19. Neither the present tariff of charges for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the Port and Gawler Lines, nor the existing by-laws and regulations for the management of the railway business, can be altered, or in any way departed from, without the express sanction, in writing, of the Commissioner of Railways: nor can the new rates of carriage on the Kapunda Extension Line, or any other which may be hereafter constructed, be determined upon without the Commissioner's approval.

20. If, during the term of said lease, any extensions of the Port or Northern Lines should be constructed by Government, and become ready for opening to the public, the Lessee will be bound to lease such extension during the remainder of the term hereunder, at a rental to be agreed on between himself and the Commissioner of Railways, or to be decided by an umpire in the usual manner; but, should any new railways be formed, branching from the existing lines near Adelaide for the purpose of availing of the central terminus, it will be optional for the said Lessee, either to take such new lines until the expiration of his original term, or to permit the use of the rails, stations, buildings, officers, &c., of the main line, by the trains, passengers, and goods of such new lines, so far as requisite to take up and land same at the Central Railway Station, on terms to be decided, in either case, as aforesaid. Provided that, in the latter alternative, the hours of arrival and departure of the additional trains shall be such as not to interfere with the business of the original lines.

21. In the event of any company being formed for constructing and working of any locomotive railway, it will be in the power of the Commissioner of Railways to authorise the use of the Central Station, and so much of the main line leading thereto, as may be necessary, by the said company; the lessee being entitled to an amount of compensation for such use, to be determined by arbitration the usual manner.

22. The lessee will be required to give security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Railways in the following respects:—

I. For general performance of covenants of lease.

II. For the due repair and maintenance of, and for proper additions to the stock of locomotive engines, carriages, machinery, and plant of all kinds.

III. For the due repair and maintenance of the existing permanent way, fences, buildings, bridges, culverts, &c., and for making such additions thereto as may become requisite.

23. These sureties will be liable, over and above the penalties secured by said bonds, for the cost of any additions, repairs, works, material, plant, or assistance, which, owing to the neglect or default of the said lessee, it may be deemed necessary for the Commissioner of Railways to effect, do purchase, or procure.

24. The lease will become void should the lessee become insolvent, or in any way take the benefit of the laws relating to insolvent debtors; and the sureties will be liable for any loss entailed upon the public revenue during said term, by reason of such determination of the lease, and the consequent reletting of the railways.

25. In the event of the acceptance of any tender, sent in pursuant to this invitation, a lease embodying the whole of the foregoing stipulations will be prepared for execution.

ARTHUR BLYTH,
Commissioner of Public Works.
Public Works Office, Adelaide December 7, 1859.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES for the ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, for the Year 1860.—The undermentioned articles required for the above Institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

Beef, mutton, and suet, per lb., best quality; bread, 2 lb. loaf; coal and wood, per ton; soap, per cwt.; candles, mould, per lb.; sugar, per ton; black tea, per chest; rice, per ton; sago and arrowroot, per lb.; salt, per cwt.; currants, per cwt.; starch and blue, per lb.

All further particulars may be ascertained from the Superintendent, at the Asylum, Randwick.

ELECTORAL LISTS, 1860.—TENDERS for the Collection of Names for the several Electorates in the City and Police District of Sydney, will be received by me until 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday next.

Persons tendering will please state the particular Wards or Electorate for which they tender.

Further information will be given, on application to the undersigned.

GEORGE WARBURTON, J.P., Chairman.
Central Police Office, Sydney, December 24, 1859.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th December, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Extension of new Wharf, Newcastle, and repair of old Wharf.—Attention is directed to an advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, dated as above, see folio 2758, calling for Tenders for extending the new wharf, Newcastle, and repairing the old wharf.

TO PAWNBROKERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received until JANUARY 31st, for the GOODWILL of a Business established nearly six years, the profit of which is fully £1000 per year. The stock (has been reduced) and fixtures taken at a valuation; pledges as they stand. The whole may not exceed £800. The house, commodious and convenient, can be taken for a term, weekly rent £3. The business could be considerably increased, and is a genuine affair. The reason for sale—the proprietor is going home. Terms, cash. Apply to FELDHEIM BROTHERS, wholesale jewellers, 62, Queen-street, Melbourne.

BEXLEY ESTATE.—TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of this Estate, for Cutting Timber for any period that may be agreed upon. Apply to WILLIAM WOLFEN, Macquarie-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES EDWARD EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss and Edward Lotze, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels, not under 45 tons register, free from average, unless general.

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
India, or Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1½
Hongkong	2½	Newcastle	1
Java	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	1½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1
Tahiti	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Auckland	1	Port Fairy or Portland Bay	2½
Wellington, Nelson, Port Cooper, or Otago	2	Launceston	1½
Fitzroy River	2	Hobart Town	1
Wide Bay or Port Curtis	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Ditto, per steamer	1¼	Circular Head	2
Moreton Bay	1½	Adelaide	1½
Ditto, per steamer	1	Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton 1½ guineas per cent.

Ditto ditto, per steamer to Melbourne, ½ ditto ditto.

Wool, by first-class vessels, from Sydney to London, average payable on each bale, as if separately insured, 2½ guineas per cent.

Policies on goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in London, in case of loss.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Whaling voyages, limited to 15 months, 10 guineas per cent.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies, unless specifically named.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 17th May, 1859.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.

Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.

RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
George Fisher — Wm. Gardner Sams
John Fawns — R. C. Gunn
John Thompson.
Secretary—A. J. Marriott.
Solicitors—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Henniker.
Marine Surveyor for Sydney—Captain J. Kendall.
Bankers—Commercial Bank.

The undersigned (agents for this port) issue policies on marine risks at current rates.

MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers, No. 4, Bridge-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. — J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. — B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000

Of which £300,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risk taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—

GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.

Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 24 George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	50 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction
British Mutual	16 11 3	104 4 0	49 10 0	2 11 10	With future reductions
Australian Mutual Provident Society	16 2 1	192 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.

Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Bank, under the charge of Mr. T. H. PAIGE, will be OPENED at Maryborough (Wide Bay), on MONDAY next, the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

BATHURST. BATHURST. BATHURST.—Cheap and expeditious travelling by new Coaches, built upon the American principle.

DENNIS GAYNOR takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, Bathurst, Sofala, and the Western district generally, for the patronage with which he has been favoured for the last two years, and trusts by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of the same.

D. G. will commence running his American coaches twice a week (for families or any one not liking night travelling over the Mountains), at the following reduced fares:—

From and to Bathurst and Parramatta, each way, £
From and to Parramatta and Sofala, ditto, £

Each passenger allowed to carry 20 lbs luggage, all over to paid for at the rate of 6d. per lb.

The coachmen are the well-known whips Taylor, Pike, and Nairne, so well known for honesty, sobriety, and civility, and no stopping at public-houses on the road, except to change horses.

D. G. will pay every attention to booked parcels, as he intends being responsible for them—and to make it his study to carry out this part of his business to the satisfaction of those who may be pleased to patronise him.

Fares will be mentioned in future advertisements.

Royal Oak, Bathurst, December, 1859.

WHEELER and WILSON'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.—These machines combine all the improvements that have been invented for sewing, and are universally admitted to be the best machines for family sewing, and for manufacturers generally.

While it is beautiful in model and finish, and marvellous in execution, the mechanism is too simple and substantial to become easily deranged, or wear rapidly; and the knowledge requisite for working it is easily acquired.

One thousand stitches per minute are readily made, which would form more than a yard of seam, with stitches of medium length.

The subscriber has been appointed by the manufacturers their sole agent for Australia, and the machines may be seen in operation, and are for SALE, at the show rooms, 116, Collins-street East, second door from Russell-street, Melbourne.

A. W. STEVENS, manufacturer's sole agent.

JAMES HENNESSEY and CO., of Cognac.—Several remarks having lately reached us from London shippers, that their friends in Australia complain of the large sized bottles and full strength of our shipments of Brandy in one dozen cases: we think it right to inform importers and consumers that our twelve bottles of brandy have always contained, and will continue to contain, from 1 28-32 gallon to 1 31-32 gallon, and at strength of 11 to 12 under proof. We are informed by our agents, Messrs. Twiss and Brownings, of 47, Mark-lane, London, that some other houses ship one dozen cases brandy in smaller sized bottles, and at a lower strength, but we think it right to inform the Australian public that we shall adhere to our standard sized bottles and strength. JAMES HENNESSEY and CO. Cognac, 16th August, 1859.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—S. BENNETT and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have received another parcel of very fine CONGOU TEA, which will be found upon trial to be superior in quality to their first shipment, ex Atalanta. S. B. and Co. embrace this opportunity of thanking their friends for the very liberal support accorded to them in their endeavours to introduce a first-class quality of tea into New South Wales, and solicit every one who appreciates the luxury of fine tea to give them a call at 482, George-street, opposite the Markets. Orders per post promptly attended to.

MASON, BROTHERS, Importers of Glass, China, and Earthenware, for Wholesale and Export only. Assorted Crates of Earthenware and other goods, in original packages, always on hand. New Pitt-street, Iron Stores, Sydney.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Jason, and on SALE by the undersigned,
Invoices of oilmen's stores
Price's Belmont sperm candles, No. 1
Bass' No. 3 ale, in hogsheads
Taylor's London stout, ditto
Champion's vinegar, in quarter-casks.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 330, George-street, next Post Office.—In again calling the attention of their numerous friends and the public in general to the removal of their large and newly arrived stock to those gigantic and splendid stores and shop on the premises George-street, next Post Office, Messrs. CHISHOLM and CO. beg most respectfully to return thanks for past favours during their long and well supported Clearing-out Sale of Bargains, and now solicit a visit of inspection over the new premises, and their newly imported stock of
Drapery, in an endless variety
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Silks, velvets, ribbons, &c.
Woollens, a splendid assortment
Ready-made clothing
House furnishing
Carpets, rugs of all descriptions
Tailoring, by first cutters
Millinery, cloak, and mantle-making, by first-rate hands.

FRENCH GOODS, ex Mail Ship Columbian.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SIMMONDS, and CO. have received by the above named vessel a very choice selection of novelties, just introduced in Paris, a few of which they have much pleasure in enumerating.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Barre silk	Striped glace
Satin stripe	Bayadere tagone
Broquet	Matalisse
Rich flounced robes	Grenadine robes.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Honiton collars	Gauntlet sets
Honiton sets	Chemesettes sets
Real lace crowns	Coiffures
Real lace falls	Real lace lappets
Lappet falls	Maltese crowns
Lesse gauze	Ladies' ties.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Gros grain ribbon	Brochi
Chêne	Vélour
Rich fancy lutes	Terry velvets.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Thread rifle gloves	Archery gloves
French kid pinked tops	Josephines.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A choice variety of materials for manufacturing raife Ve lours, terry velvets, &c.

The whole of the above mentioned goods are now open and ready for inspection.

THOMSON, SIMMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

N.B.—The Matalisa trimmings quite new, two guineas per yard.

EX GRANITE CITY.—THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have THIS DAY opened the following novelties for gentlemen's wear—

TIES.—Maribeau, gauze, lace, grenadine, Sydenham and Oxford stripe; also all the new styles in MAUVE.

GLOVES.—Dent, System, Jouvin kid, taffeta, Lisle, zephyr, Oxford and Cambridge union.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Real India bandannas, surats, pongee, soubadahr, French cambric, ditto bordered.

HATS.—Mohair and willow, extremely light; Christy's, Townend's, and Gaines's finest Paris naps.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Overland trunks and portable drawers, India gauze under-clothing, pajamas, light flannel suits, and every requisite for intending tourists.

BRASS CORNICE POLES.—The undersigned have just opened two cases of very superior Brass Cornice Poles, varying from 5 feet 3 inches to 6 feet in length. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—SELLING OFF.—
Barege robes, 20 yards, three flounces, 9s. 9d.
Printed French bareges, 9½d., usual price 1s. 6d.
Flounced muslins, 16 yards, 3 flounces, 5s. 11d.
The new robe A'les, 2s. 11d., 10 yards
Ditto ditto, double jupe, 5s. 11d., 14 yards
French delaines, plain colours, 4½d.
Printed ditto, small patterns, 5½d.
Good fancy bonnet ribbons, 4½d.
French ditto ditto, 6½d., worth 1s.
Dunstable hats, 1s. 9d., worth 6s. 6d.
Plain bareges, 4½d., worth 9d.
Rich balzorines, 18 yards, 7s. 6d.
French challi robes, 18 yards, 9s. 6d.
Good white calico, 24 yards, for 4s 11d.
Fancy straw bonnets, 6½d., worth 2s. 6d.
Good rice straw ditto, 2s. 6d., worth 7s. 6d.
The new tissue scarf, 8s. 9d., usual price 12s. 6d.
Rich tissue scarf shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 35s.
Fancy trimmings, &c. Fringes, 36 yards, 1s. 9d.
Glazed linings, 2½d., worth 4d.
Hoyles' best brilliants, 6½d., usual price 9d.
China mantle silk, 1s. 4½d., worth 2s. 6d.

J. WETHERILL respectfully solicits a call, all of these goods being of first-class quality, and new in style. Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to inspect the above.

J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., in making the above announcement, beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of their numerous patrons and the public generally to the fact that their lease expiring on the 31st December, they have determined during the brief interval to submit, without reserve, the whole of their stock, consisting of £15,000 worth of the newest French and British manufactures, comprising Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Gloves, Sheetings, Calicoes Shirts, Ties, and every other article in general drapery.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. flatter themselves that, having made this announcement, it will be unnecessary to further direct the attention of the public to the value of their stock, or to the great sacrifice that must be made to effect within the above period an entire clearance.

Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

TO LIQUEUR MANUFACTURERS, WINE GROWERS, and others.—For SALE, an Invoice of Flavouring Oils and Tinctures, including ol. cassia, ess. amygdal, tinct. japonica, tinct. vanille. Apply to Mr. FORREST, Sugar Company's Offices, 264, George-street.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, REMOVED to 283, Pitt-street (one door south from Market-street).—New goods being opened, ex Thomas Campbell, and others to open ex Granite City.
Iron bedsteads, in great variety
Bedding, of every description.
Goods delivered free and fixed.
WILLIAM DEAN, cabinetmaker and upholsterer, late of the City Theatre, Market-street.

ON SALE at the furniture rooms of the undersigned, a variety of FURNITURE, at moderate prices. Cedar and turned work of every description. A few of Ransome and Co.'s Patent Filters. They have been tested by Professor Smith, and found to remove lead and other deleterious substances. R. STEWART, Pitt-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

N.B.—Funerals conducted as usual. Spring vans for removing furniture, &c.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Navy canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Tarpaulins of all sizes
Manila and Europe rope
Seaming, herring, and other twine
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
American agricultural implements
Iron and wood buckets
Galvanised iron ditto
Spades, shovels, picks, axes
Hoes, and every description of general ironmongery.
ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

FOR SALE.—
Paperhangings, glassware, plate glass, looking glasses, pianos, swords, shovels, &c.
Black broadcloth, silk buttons and braces
Fine Ceylon coffee
Java coffee, quality very superior
Congou tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Fine-flavoured souchong and hysonskin tea
Tapioca, and pimento
Fine Java cloves and mace
Island arrowroot and bananas
Best Patna table rice, in bags of 112 lbs. and 50 lbs. net
White China mattings, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 broad
East India rum, of different strengths
Herrings, in barrels
French prunes, in barrels.
LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

QUICKSILVER.—For SALE, by the undersigned—to arrive by the November overland mail—20 bottles quicksilver. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the cargo of the Fidus, consisting of bright counters and crystals. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

AXE HANDLES, for SALE by the undersigned, ex Wanderer. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO, ex Alexander, from New York, on SALE by the undersigned.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, in quarters and octaves, ex Mornington. MASON, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, of copper and galvanised iron, just landed. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

SAGO FLOUR, Worm, Teething, and Violet Powders; cure for hooping cough. CHAVASSES' Drug Stores, Newtown.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—For SALE by the undersigned, an invoice of 42 kegs wrought NAILS, suitable for shipbuilding. JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., 23, Wynyard-lane.

MUNTZ'S Patent Sheathing Metal and Nails, 14 oz. to 26 oz. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ENFIELD RIFLES.—The undersigned have a lot of these fine weapons, by a first-rate Birmingham maker, and guaranteed precisely as used in H.M. service. JOHN A. BUTTREY and Co., 23, Wynyard-lane.

HORSES, 150 to 200 head, mixed ages and sexes. FOR SALE, deliverable near Dubbo, HOW, WALKER, and CO.

CATTLE and SHEEP YARDS, Parramatta Railway Station.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that their capacious stock yards are always open to receive fat stock for sale by public auction or private contract, and which branch of their business will in future have the especial attention of Mr. O. B. EBSWORTH, in connection with their produce sales.

Mr. W. T. TRAPPITT has charge of the yards at Parramatta, and will always be in attendance to receive stock intended for sale.

☞ On every WEDNESDAY a general public sale will be held, but special sales may be arranged for any day in the week on particulars being forwarded.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st November.

DARLING POINT.—DARLING POINT.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.
WINSLOW HOUSE and GROUNDS, occupying one of the finest sites in that locality, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. For PRIVATE SALE. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE the following valuable STATIONS in the Northern Districts:—

No. 1. SHEEP STATION, DARLING DOWNS.—GARLAND and BINGHAM are instructed by Messrs. Henry Cozen and Co., to offer for sale one of the best of the well-known Condamine Stations, consisting of good salt bush and myall country, and watered by the Condamine River, the Dogwood and Morillo Creeks; estimated area 112,000 acres, and capable of depasturing in ordinary seasons from 25,000 to 30,000 sheep. With it will be sold 18,200 sheep, more or less.

The sheep are as follows:—
8000 ewes, more or less,
7000 wethers, ditto.
3000 weaners, ditto.
200 rams, ditto.
18,200

On the head station the improvements consist of a six-roomed house, detached, a four-roomed kitchen, garden, small enclosed paddock, stockyard, stable, meat store, coach-house, and harness-room, large general store, woolshed, measuring sixty-four feet by thirty-two feet, with standing yards and lever press, two verandah cottages, and four huts.

The out-stations consist of seven huts, with yards or hurdles. Milking cattle, horses, working bullocks, drays, tools, &c., and stores, at valuation. Printed particulars will be furnished to intending purchasers, on application. From personal knowledge, we are prepared strongly to recommend this property to parties wishing to invest in sheep stations.

The run is large, the number of stock unusually small in comparison to the capabilities, and the price moderate. Terms, easy.

No. 2. PORT CURTIS STATION.—This is a capital station, suitable for sheep, on the River Bonner, a fine deep stream. The country is richly grassed and well watered, open plains and thinly-timbered ridges. It has a frontage of twenty miles to the river, and is capable of depasturing 15,000 to 20,000 sheep. The boundaries are well and clearly marked. Distance from Port Curtis, 160 miles, and 70 from Rockampton. Price moderate, and terms easy. Parties wishing to embark in sheep farming, this is a chance that seldom offers.

No. 3. PEAK DOWN STATION.—"Haddington," on the Isaacs, with large frontage to that river and Leichhardt's North Creek. The country is well watered, and consists of small plains, downs, and open ridges. Estimated to carry, in ordinary seasons, 25,000 to 30,000 sheep. Distance from Rockhampton, about 100 miles, and it adjoins the runs of Messrs. Kerr, Landsborough, and Wilkin.

No. 4. MACKENZIE RIVER STATION.—A valuable sheep run on the Mackenzie River and Western Creek—distance from Rockhampton easy. It adjoins the station of Messrs. Allingham, and is estimated to carry, in ordinary seasons, 25,000 sheep.

No. 5. TIMBARRA STATION, on the river of that name in the Clarence district, and one of the best stations in that locality, with 1000 head of choice cattle, more or less, but principally from A. A. Company's and Ravensworth bulls; many of the cows are broken to bail. The improvements are complete, and all that a family could desire. Indeed, this is a property seldom offered for sale, and worthy the attention of parties with moderate capital seeking for a profitable investment.

For particulars apply at 115, York-street.

FATTENING STATIONS.—For SALE—

MERRI MERRI CREEK, abundance of water, myall and salt bush, and a prime lot of cattle; good muster will be given, and right of brand; improvements extensive.

COWRA, a compact station, eight miles from this place, with front eight to nine miles on both sides of the creek; 1000 head of cattle guaranteed, besides also first-rate improvements.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, a fine station situated hereon.

TALBRAGAR RIVER, a small station, with some fine cattle, well adapted for beginners; good improvements.

R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 TO LEND, on sheep or cattle stations. R. FORBES.
Fat cattle—the highest price given. Inquire price.
Fat sheep—the highest price given. Inquire price.
Store cattle—the highest price given. Ask his figure.
Store sheep—6d. to 1s. per head over market price.
PAYMENTS mostly are made in cash; very little credit.
All fat stock paid for in cash.

£100,000 TO LEND on sheep stations. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP.—150,000 for SALE. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET.—For SALE, a bargain, three HOUSES; rental, £1092 per annum. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE BULLOCKS FOR SALE.
1000 delivered on the Logan
250 delivered near Gulligal
500 delivered ditto ditto.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1600 BULLOCKS, from two to six years old, delivered on the Logan. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.
1500 ewes, deliverable near Port Curtis
300 maiden ewes and wethers, ditto ditto
700 weaned lambs (of sexes), ditto ditto
1800 wethers, deliverable near Gayndah
1200 ewes, ditto ditto.
4000 ewes, deliverable near Armidale
1800 hoggetts (mixed), ditto ditto.
4200 wethers, deliverable near Armidale
3000 ewes, ditto ditto
1600 hoggetts, ditto ditto.
3000 wethers, deliverable near Aberdeen
1300 ewes, ditto ditto.
3000 wethers, deliverable at Black Creek
2600 ewes, ditto ditto.
For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1200 EWES, deliverable near Gayndah in all December, commenced lambing 1st ultimo. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for Sale several valuable Stations, in the Southern and Northern districts. For printed particulars apply at 115, York-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known STATION of DYKEHEAD, on the Auburn River, Burnett District, consisting of four Blocks of country, and assessed to carry 17,600 sheep, together with
11,500 sheep
150 cattle.
For particulars apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

STOCKMEN'S SADDLES
Gig harness.
A few very superior stockmen's saddles (English), sets of silver-mounted gig harness, first quality, just landed, ex Wave of Life, and ON SALE, by J. and E. ROW, Bank Court.

FOR SALE, the unexpired LEASE, for one year from 1st January, 1860, of the extensive premises known as Walker's Wharf, at present in the occupation of the undersigned. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY for SALE.—The Run of LITTLECOTE, in the Leichhardt District, well grassed and watered, distant about 100 miles from the shipping port on the Fitzroy, comprising Nine Blocks, and capable of depasturing about 40,000 sheep. For particulars of this property and terms, apply to JAMES ARCHER, Esq., Gracemere, Rockhampton, or to DANIEL F. ROBERTS, Esq., solicitor, Brisbane.

FOR SALE, at Ryde, that well-known property lately in the occupation of George Uhr, Esq., commanding an extensive view of Parramatta River, Homebush, &c., and consisting of twelve acres of enclosed land, more or less, verandah cottage of five rooms, detached kitchen, servant's room, out-houses, &c., and with forty bearing fruit trees. For further particulars apply to EDWARD DAVIES, Pyrmont.

CHUTER'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.—Allotments for SALE, waterside frontages to Berry's Bay, from £2; street frontages from 20s. per foot. Plan on view at the rooms, where full particulars can be obtained. Terms—Half cash, residue can remain for two years. G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Hunter-street.

MILSOM'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.—For private SALE, UNDERCLIFF COTTAGE, a beautifully situated stone-built residence of four rooms; detached kitchen; facing Lavender Bay, also commands a delightful view of the harbour. For terms and cards to view the same apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Hunter-street.

HOUSE.—FOR SALE, cheap, near Sydney, in a healthy and convenient situation, a well-finished stone HOUSE, of ten rooms, cellars, verandahs, &c. Terms, easy. Address, K. K. A., HERALD Office.

TANKS.—A few 400 and 500 gallon Tanks for SALE. Apply on board the LA HOGUE.

FOR SALE, about 4000 Store Wethers, from 1½ to 5 years old, deliverable in the Burnett or Leichhardt district. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Breeders of Draught Horses.
For Sale, the three imported Horses,
"Young Newcastle Captain"
"Waxwork"
"Shakspeare."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Arthur Dight, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, January 10th, at 12 o'clock,

The three imported cart stallions, viz.:

1—"Young Newcastle Captain," a rich chesnut, rising 3 years old, stands 17 hands, with great power, got by a celebrated horse "Boxer"

2—"Waxwork," a dark grey, with short legs, very active, good temper, foaled May, 1857, bred by S. Roberts, Esq.

3—"Shakspeare," a roan, 2 years and 2 months old, with immense strength, stands 17 hands.

The pedigrees of the above horses are too long for an advertisement, but they can be had at the Bazaar, where the horses can be inspected prior to the day of sale.

The auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of breeders of draught stock to the above horses, as they are pronounced by good judges to be as good as any hitherto imported.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The thorough-bred horse "Bentinck," a first-class harness horse or hackney
1 bay cob, broken to light harness and saddle
1 bay ditto, first-class hackney
Several heavy draught, light harness horses, and hackneys, &c.
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Young Horses, in the Cattle Market.

On THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock,
14 large-sized mares and colts, bred on the Moruya, from 3 to 5 years old, in fine condition.

Thoroughbred and other Horses.
From the noted Camden Park Stud.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur, Camden Park, to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, January 6th, in order to close a partnership account, and positively without reserve, at the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
"Chester," b. gelding, by "Riddlesworth," broken to saddle
"Gipsy," b. mare (thoroughbred), 5 years old, by "Ivanhoe;" dam "Gitana," by "Harold," stinted to "Glaucus," broken to saddle.
"Lucy," a br. mare, by "Calendar;" dam "Lucy," by "Grampus," stinted to "Glaucus," broken to saddle.

At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock,
21 mares, geldings, and fillies, principally three and four years old, all well-bred choice horses: some of the mares are stinted to "Glaucus," and a few of the lot are broken-in.

This sale presents an opportunity to buyers for stud or shipment to possess first-class blood not often to be met with. This lot will be the last from the Camden Park stud this season.

On the Premises, Camperdown, in front of the site of St. John's Roman Catholic College.
On the 3rd January, 1860.
Freehold Property.
Grocery Store, Contents of large Timber Yard, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Camperdown, on TUESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of that piece or parcel of land situate at Camperdown, on the Messington Road, having a frontage of 171 feet to that road; on which there is erected two substantial two-story brick houses, on stone foundations, of five rooms each, workshops, &c. Also, a frontage to Elizabeth-street of 153 feet, more or less, on which is erected four brick cottages, of three rooms each, enclosed yards, outhouses, &c.; and a frontage to Stevens-street of 92 feet, on which there is erected a brick cottage of two rooms. All fenced, and a never failing supply of pure water on the premises. Also,

The contents of a grocery store, in full trade

About 10,000 feet of cedar, in plank and boards; cabinet makers' tools, benches, &c.

Title unexceptionable.

THIS DAY.
To Dealers and others.
Clearing-out Sale,
On the Premises, Bligh-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 6, Bligh-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Rosewood sofa, covered in morocco
Chairs, wardrobe, tables
Bottled ale and porter
Carpet
Lot of empty casks and cases
2 pockets hops
1 case shoe hemp
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, December 28th, 1859.
Toilet Glasses
Papier Mache Trays
To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 28th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Toilet glasses (best plate), 18 x 14, 22 x 16, 24 x 18, 26 x 18, &c.
Papier mache tea trays
Terms at sale.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 28th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Granite City, Leak, master, from London,
H in diamond
Damaged by sea water,
14, 15, 18-22, 27-29, 34-5, 43, 46, 57-60, 62-3, 50, 54, 93, 95, 97, 99-102, 106, 108-9, 113-116, 148, 55—
38 cases pint pickles, each 2 dozen, much damaged
126, 131, 135, 137-8, 140, 149, 152-5—
11 cases pint pickles, each 3 dozen, slightly damaged
89, 90—
2 cases green gages, each 2 dozen, ditto
68, 70—
2 cases mustard, each 5 dozen, ditto
19, 77, 78—
3 cases red currant jelly, each 4 dozen, ditto
85—
1 case black currant jam, each 4 dozen, ditto
No. 6 1 case Worcester sauce, each 6 dozen, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Great Clearance Sale.
Groceries
Ironmongery
Paper
Saddlery, Sundries, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 30th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Groceries, ironmongery
Paper, saddlery, sundries, &c.
Positively to be sold to clear the rooms.
Purchasers who have not removed their lots are requested to do so immediately; if left until Friday next they will be sold at their risk and expense.
Terms, cash.

50 Barrels of Pork
120 Bags of Wheat.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 30th December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 barrels pork, and
120 bags wheat.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Smith, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 28th of December, at 12 o'clock,
800 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1488923

Treasury Auction Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860.

To Perfumers
To Chemists
To Hairdressers
To Fancy Warehousemen, and the Trade generally.
30 Cases Rimmell's Perfumery.
☞ Last shipment this season.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the agents, to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Rimmell's perfumery, consisting of
Lavender water, all sizes
Essences
Jockey Club
Ess. bouquet
Empress
New South Wales
Pine apple
Frangipani
Turkish bouquet
Eau de cologne
Tooth powder
Odontine
Violet powder
Roseleaf powder
Rice powder
Bandoline
Highly perfumed hair oils, &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers call the particular attention of intending purchasers to this sale, as it is positively the last shipment for this season, and they are instructed to sell without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th December.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City, Leask, from London.
Dressing Glasses
Thermometers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Granite City,
Triangle over H,
6 dozen, 10 x 8, British plate dressing glasses, half-flat and half-round fronts
2 dozen, 10 x 8, British plate tray
1 dozen, 12 x 9, ditto ditto box
1 dozen, 14 x 10, ditto ditto ditto
½ dozen Brown's thermometers, in japan case, 10 inch
½ ditto ditto, ditto, 12 inch
½ dozen rosewood scale, 8 inch
½ dozen ditto ditto, 10 inch.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 30th December.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
Genuine Perfumery, just landed, ex Jason, and Duncan Dunbar.
To Perfumers
To Bazaar Proprietors and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th December, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice assortment of perfumery, &c. just landed—
Super old brown windsor soap, in boxes
Ditto musk soap, ditto
Ditto skin soap, ditto
Ditto toilet soap, ditto
Jar and jug essences
Best eau de cologne
Best lavendar water
Extract lavender flowers
Best toilet vinegar.
All of the best possible description, and imported expressly to order.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 30th December.
To Purchasers of Fancy Goods.
To Bazaar Proprietors and others.
Elegant and superior assortment of Fancy Goods, Cabinet Ware, &c.
Now landing, ex Jason.
☞ And under instructions for unreserved sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following very choice selection of fancy goods, shipped expressly for the present season, viz.
Ladies' rosewood workboxes
Ladies' mahogany workboxes
Rosewood writing desks
Mahogany writing desks
Ditto ditto, very superior
Cedar envelope cases
Mahogany ditto ditto
Store boxes
Watchstands, composition boxes
Opera glasses
Best achromatic telescopes
Microscopes, photographic slides
Stereoscopes, mahogany, patent folding, walnut, maple, &c.
Ten French china vases
China ornaments
Genuine meerschaum pipes
Patent pipes, in cases
Polished marbles, in bags
Superior brushware
Best portmonnaies, assorted
Pocket books
Cigar cases
Concertinas
Bohemian lustres
Tennis balls, in cases
And a great variety of very seasonable goods, the whole of which the auctioneers are instructed to sell on the day advertised.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th December.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers
And others.
Superior Dressing Glasses
Elegant Gold-framed Mirrors.
Ex Jason.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the following goods just landed ex Jason. comprising
Tray glasses, twist pillars, marble stands
Ditto ditto, column pillars
Ditto ditto, plain mahogany
Mahogany box glasses
Mahogany spiral and standard pillar trays
Sweep side gold chimney glasses, 36 x 24
Straight side ditto ditto, 36 x 24
Box and moulded tray glasses, 24 x 18, 16 x 12
Box glasses, 10 x 8, 20 x 16
Column pillar tray glasses, 24 x 18
Twist pillar trays, 20 x 16
Best moulded trays, 14 x 16, 17 x 13.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 29th December.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
Important Sale of Paper and General Stationery.
Ex Coleroon
Ex Duncan Dunbar
Ex Jason.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees and importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and ten packages paper and general stationery, comprising
Bag cap, 30 lbs., 35 lbs., 40 lbs.
Imperial cap, 55 lbs.
Brown papers, 31 x 46, 84 lbs.
30 x 30, 70 lbs.
36 x 48, 100 lbs.
Double smallhand, 9 lbs.
Bags—1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., brown bags
Envelopes—Cream laid, Nos. 3, 4, 6
Blue wove, Nos. 4, 6
Yellow wove, assorted
Blue laid, assorted
Large thick blue wove foolscap post
Ditto ditto ditto 8vo
Cream laid note
Laid foolscap
Solid drawing blocks
Pewter inks, caps and plates, and plain
Colour boxes, in great variety
Camelhair pencils
Pens in boxes
Miniature inks
Slates, assorted.
Terms at sale.

TUURSDAY, 29th December.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
Notice.
To Purchasers of Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES direct the attention of purchasers of stationery to their sale of new goods, advertised for THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN request their constituents to give instructions with respect to all Goods now in their hands beyond Three Months, either for their immediate sale, without reserve, or for their Storage as per agreement; failing which, they will be SOLD, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 29th, as per advertisement.

Clearance Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Stores, and Yard, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock,
A large variety of goods, to clear the premises, consisting of
Europe and Manila rope
Ditto spunyarn and rattlin
New Zealand wool lashing and tow
Gunny bags and wool packs
Portland cement
Galvanized iron wire
Ironmongery and hardware
Paper hangings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TOLLS.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the Trustees of the Cook's River Road, to sell by auction, at St. John's Tavern, Newtown, on FRIDAY next, the 30th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,
The LEASE, for the ensuing year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1860, of the Toll Bars, on the Cook's River Road.
The purchaser must be prepared with two responsible parties to enter into a bond for the due performance of the covenants in the lease to be granted by the trustees immediately upon the close of the sale.
For further particulars, and to see the lease and bond, apply to the AUCTIONEER; or Messrs. TEALE and GARRETT, solicitors to the trustees, 137, King-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE ROYAL BANK.
And by order of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Agents for the Official Assignee.
For Positive Sale.

LOT 1.—637½ ACRES at BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY, including the site of that Town, and the many valuable improvements thereon, viz.:—
The SEA HORSE HOTEL
Large Brick SALTING HOUSE and COOPERAGE
The STORE
The OLD STORE
THREE COTTAGES
The BOILING-DOWN HOUSE, &c., &c.
LOT 2.—TWELVE ALLOTMENTS in the rising town of EDEN, Twofold Bay.
LOT 3.—TWO ALLOTMENTS of land at MILLER'S POINT, having frontages of 33 feet to MUNN-STREET, and 24 feet 6 inches to WINDMILL-LANE.
LOT 4.—An ALLOTMENT OF LAND at the CORNER of LONG'S-LANE and JUNCTION-LANE, CUMBERLAND-STREET.
TITLE.—Full particulars of the title to the several properties above mentioned may be obtained on application to R. J. WANT, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents for the Official Assignee in the estate of the Royal Bank, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1860, at 11 o'clock for half-past prompt,
The whole of the aforesaid official assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the above extensive and valuable freehold properties.
☞ In bringing these important freeholds forward for public competition, Mr. Richardson would direct the special attention of capitalists, speculators, and others to the fact that the properties will be offered for absolute sale, as it is the desire of the official assignee to bring to a close the above estate, so far as these properties are concerned.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where full particulars may also be obtained.

BOTANY-STREET.

Those well-known BUSINESS PREMISES and DWELLING-HOUSE on the east side of Botany-street, near the Toll-bar, and now in the occupation of Mr. Andrews, draper.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the east side of Botany-street, to which it has a frontage of twenty-five feet, upon which are erected a HANDSOME DRAPER'S SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c., yard, and good well of water.
*** The above premises are in capital order. The shop is large and convenient, well situated in a busy neighbourhood, and commands an excellent business. It is now occupied by Mr. ANDREWS on a short lease, at the rate of £65 per annum.
☞ There is a good established business attached to the property, which, together with the first-rate position, much enhances its value.
Parties seeking a permanent and improving investment in a most eligible position will do well to inspect the above prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

ROOTY HILL SAW MILLS, and about 4000 Acres of thickly-timbered Land, together with a CAPITAL AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING FARM, of about 500 Acres, with comfortable Homestead thereon, large and substantial Stockyards, and numerous valuable improvements.
Preliminary Notice.
By order of the Mortgagee.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received preemptory instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, without any reserve, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
The above valuable and extensive property, comprising the ROOTY HILL SAW MILLS, with the whole of the extensive plant and machinery, complete, admitted to be the most extensive and convenient Saw Mills in the colony, together with the right to about 4500 acres of richly-timbered land, containing, without exception, some of the finest ironbark ridges which are to be met with in the County of Cumberland.
Also a CAPITAL FARM OF ABOUT 500 ACRES, a large quantity of which are cleared, and under cultivation; possessing a COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD, LARGE STOCKYARDS, and other improvements, together with the right of grazing over nearly 5000 acres of well grassed country, permanently watered.
☞ In the limits of a preliminary advertisement it is hardly necessary to add to the above particulars. Indeed the Rooty Hill Estate and Saw Mills are so generally known, as scarcely to require comment from the Auctioneer. Bounded on one side by the Western Road, and having the Railway running through it, with a station at a convenient distance, this is a property which offers unusual advantages, and may be fairly said to be in a highly efficient state, with the whole of its extensive and complete plant and machinery capable of being brought into active operation at a few hours' notice.
Full particulars of the machinery, &c., will be published in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

PYRMONT FREEHOLDS.
Large Block of Property, close to the Bridge and the proposed Railway Goods Terminus, having the following frontages:—
198 Feet to Union-street
264 Feet to Edward-street
198 Feet Water Frontage,
With right of extension to deep water, together with the Premises erected thereon, comprising
THE PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL
SIX DWELLING-HOUSES,
including the residences of Captain Bloomfield and Mr. Mackellar, now realising a rental of £600 Per ANNUM; also several choice Building Sites, four of which have extensive water frontages to the harbour.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on an early date in January, due notice of which will be given,
The above very valuable block of freehold estate in Pyrmont, well-known as Mr. Kellick's property, in lots to suit purchasers.
Plans are in course of preparation.

NEW ENGLAND.
TOWN OF TENTERFIELD.
DARLING DOWNS.
TOWN OF WARWICK.
CHOICE TOWN LOTS.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, on MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable Country Lots:—
TOWN OF TENTERFIELD.
Lot 8 and 9 of section 19, containing each half an acre.
*** These lots front Molesworth-street, and adjoin the Court-house. They are, without exception, the best business sites in this now important and rapidly improving town.
TOWN OF WARWICK.
Allotment No. 34, containing 6 acres 2 roods 22 perches, which has been subdivided into 14 lots, containing each nearly half an acre, fronting Grafton Percy, East, and Bourke-streets.
* These are beautifully situated elevated allotments, close to the eastern bridge on the Condamine River.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

CONNELLY'S BUSH.
To Agriculturists, Working Men, and Small Capitalists
For Positive Sale, without reserve.
SMALL AGRICULTURAL FARM, containing nearly 22 Acres, and COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD, situated at CONNELLY'S BUSH, near the Canterbury Road, about ten miles from Sydney, about half-a-mile beyond the ROBIN HOOD INN, and well known as Laing's Farm.
Title, unquestionable.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated at CONNELLY'S BUSH, in the district of Botany Bay (being lot 11), having a road frontage of 10 chains, and containing by admeasurement 21 acres and 3 roods, more or less.
The improvements consist of a snug HOMESTEAD, containing four rooms, with large shed, &c., and two never-failing wells of water. It is surrounded by a garden of about half-an-acre, closely fenced and paled, in capital order, and well stocked with vines and fruit trees.
Nearly eight acres of the land are securely enclosed, cleared, stumped, and trenched, well-cultivated and are now under crop, the rest of the land is nearly all fenced in; the whole forms a compact little property.
☞ To working agriculturists the above sale offers a good opportunity of obtaining a comfortable freehold home in a well-known district, which with prudence and industry will always yield a handsome return. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the farm prior to the above date, as it is a chance which should not be neglected, the instructions being positively to sell it to the highest bidder on the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Very Choice Portions of the Riley Estate, Woolloomooloo and Surry Hills.
Liverpool-street
Burton-street
Victoria-street
Thomson-street
Riley-street
Crown-street
Surry-street
Albion, Ann, and Davy streets.
☞ Terms—10 per cent. deposit; the residue at seven years at moderate interest.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Edward Riley, the younger, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange Hall, on THURSDAY, December 29, at 11 o'clock.
Without any reserve,
Very choice portions of the above well-known estate, and having frontages to the above streets, in suitable building allotments, to meet the requirements of all classes of purchasers.
Boards notifying the blocks for sale are erected.
A large Plan of the property is on view at the office of the auctioneer, and where lithographed plans may be obtained on application.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Catalogues of the Sale at the residence of James Robey, Esq., Balmain, TO-MORROW (Thursday), are now ready for delivery, with cards to view the Furniture, &c., on application to the auctioneer, ROBERT MURIEL, Wynyard-street.

☞ At No. 21, Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

Final Clearance Sale at Mr. Thomson's, late Victor Protois', Hunter-street.
Consisting of the Stock-in-trade, namely, Boots and Shoes, Millinery, Fancy Goods. Perfumery, &c., &c., Shop Fixtures, Gas and other Fittings, Glass Cases, &c., &c., &c.; also,
The Household Furniture, Pianoforte, and a variety of useful Sundries.
N.B.—The Shop and lower portion of the Premises are to let. The upper portion of the premises is rented for the residue of the lease.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, by order of Mr. Thomson, on his premises, No. 21, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The residue of the stock-in-trade, and the household furniture, pianoforte, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, each day at 11 o'clock.

Two Days' Final Clearance Sale, at Mr. Mitchell's, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, of
Jewellery, Platedware
Watches, Clocks
Watch and Clock Makers' Materials, in great variety; also, the
Shop Fixtures, comprising Counters, Glass Cases, Show Cases, Gas-fittings, Shop Blinds, &c., &c.
All of which will be positively sold at 2 o'clock, On FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

☞ Important and Guaranteed Unreserved Sale.
The premises are let to Messrs. Glaister and Co.; early removal of purchases is imperative.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Mitchell, who is finally retiring from the jewellery trade, to sell by public auction, on his premises, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, each day at 11 o'clock precisely,
The residue of the stock-in-trade, shop fixtures, fittings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Balmain.
Important to Parties Furnishing and others.
☞ On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Looke's House, Balmain, the residence of James Robey, Esq.
Very elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Cottage Pianoforte, in rosewood, recently imported from Broadwood's, full compass, with all the latest improvements
Statuettes, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c.
Cut Glass, China, Plated Ware, &c., &c. Also,
A first-class Waterman's Skiff, and a variety of valuable Sundries, the whole of which will be embodied in the catalogue, deliverable (with cards to view) three days prior to the sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from James Robey, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Lookes' House, Balmain (in consequence of his immediate departure for England), on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, commencing precisely at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his truly valuable furniture and effects, consisting of
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
And comprising an elegant suite, carved, in rich damask and in rosewood, loo, occasional, and card tables, ottoman, whatnots, ornaments, parian marble statuettes, clock, pier glass, fender and irons, carpet, rug, rich cornices and hangings, pianoforte by Broadwood, &c., &c.
HALL FURNITURE.
Clock, oilcloth, chairs, table, &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Telescope and other tables, hair-seated easy and other chairs, sofas, sideboard, cheffoniers, chess tables, fenders and fireirons, cornices and hangings, pier glasses, ornaments, &c., &c.
BREAKFAST-ROOM FURNITURE.
Also, the furniture of five bedrooms, consisting of brass-mounted and other four-post single and double bedsteads, children's cots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, marble slab washstands, dressing tables and glasses, towel horses, chairs, hair mattresses, paliasses.
Together, with a large quantity of richly cut glass, dessert, dinner, and tea services; plated ware, culinary, dairy, stable, and other useful articles. And
SUNDRIES.
Namely—
A first-class boat, complete
Shower and slipper baths
A complete and nearly new Turkish dress
Hookah
Large bagatelle board
Flutinas, melodium, cornet-a-piston
A quantity of illustrated books
Ditto choice wines, &c., &c.
N.B.—Intending purchasers are requested to take notice that a steamer leaves the Grafton Wharf every ten minutes, and watermen—when required—conveying passengers within a few yards of "Looke's House."
Terms, cash.

To Corn Merchants, Cowkeepers, and others.
Bran and Pollard.
Ex Notion.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions from Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Produce Mart, Market-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
323 bags fresh flaky bran
92 bags pollard.

To Corn Merchants, Livery-stable Keepers, Dairymen, and others.
Hay, Maize, Oats, Bran, Honey, &c.
THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, New Market, Market-street, without reserve,
A large quantity of the above produce, in lots to suit buyers.
Terms at sale.

Maize, Maize, Maize.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co., to sell by auction, at their Mart, Market-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags very superior Manning River maize.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Drapery, &c, to close various accounts at the end of the year.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
WEDNESDAY, December 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
About 60 packages of general drapery, silks, robes, ready-made clothing, &c, now landing, also various parcels at present in the Rooms, to close various accounts, comprising
White and coloured cotton counterpanes
Toilet covers, tablecovers, doyleys
Furniture damask, cotton girdles
Antimacassars, lace curtains, curtain nets
Silk fringes all shades, mohair ditto
Black silk mantle fringes, fancy buttons
Daisy fringes, white and fancy cotton trimmings
Black moire antique, coloured glaces
Rich fancy silk robes, lace mantles
Black glace and summer cloth mantles
Ladies' lawn jackets, cambrics
Mantle cloths, feathers, flowers
Organdie muslins, and balzorine flounced robes
Mohair and shepherds' check dresses
Earlston ginghams, brilliants, diapers
5-4 light ground prints, alpacas
Dressed hollands, saxony flannels
White and grey coutille stays, parasols
Whisker bloods, pincussions
Turkey red pockets, silk scarfs
Black Brussels handkerchiefs, spun bandannas
Crimean and Scotch twill shirts
White and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Men's white merino and cotton shirts
Blue serge shirts, serge jumpers
I. R. braces, brown half-hose
Men's and boys' military cloth caps
Panama and cabbagetree hats
Black Paris and drab shell hats
Grey mohair and Leghorn ditto
Fancy bordered tweeds Shepherds' checks
Moleskins, brown drills, umbrellas
Black and fancy doe coats
Men's pongee, lawn, and white linen sacs
Ditto summer tweed and alpaca ditto
Ditto black and fancy doe and tweed trousers
Ditto brown drill and bedford cord ditto
Boys' tweed and fancy doe ditto
Ditto millers' and drab mole ditto
Men's lawn, tweed, black, and fancy vests
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto ditto
Berlin wool, China matting
Cnavas, woolpacks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Coloured Cashmere Boots.
Now landing from the Jason.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
17 trunks coloured cashmere boots, E.S. (just what is wanted).
Terms as usual.

Clearing-out Sale.
Without any reserve.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, 29th, at 12 o'clock, and FRIDAY, 30th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
73 packages of opened and unopened drapery.
Terms at sale.

90 Boxes Tobacco.
For Sale by Auction, at Leigh's Bond.
On WEDNESDAY, 28th December.
To Tobacconists, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
60 boxes tobacco, 10's.
30 ditto ditto, 12's.
Terms at sale.

Cocoanut and Humpback Oil.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, 28th December.
Town's Wharf.
To Oilmen, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, Millers' Point, THIS DAY, 28th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
18 casks cocoanut oil
61 ditto humpback oil.
Terms at sale.

25-horse Power Boiler.
To Engineers, Ironfounders, and others.
Auction Sale, Smith's Wharf.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, 28th December, at 3 o'clock prompt,
1 waggon-shaped boiler, 25-horse power.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Ship Owners, Traders, and others.
The First-class Fast Sailing, British-built Schooners, CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, and POLLY HOPKINS.
To be sold by public auction, on THURSDAY, 29th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 12 o'clock,
The first-class British-built schooner Christopher George, 57 600-3500 tons register, was built at the Macleay River, in 1849, of the very best materials. Her dimensions are: Length, sixty-two feet one-tenth; main breadth, fifteen feet five-tenths; depth in hold, seven feet four-tenths. She is now lying at the Market Wharf. Also,
The well-known fast sailing schooner Polly Hopkins, 28 2097-3500 tons register, built at Glasgow in 1853. Her measurements are as follows: Length, sixty-three feet five-tenths; breadth, sixteen feet five-tenths; depth in hold, seven feet nine-tenths. She is now lying at the Albion Wharf.
The above superior vessels will be sold with all their boats, gear, sails, stores, and appurtenances, as they now lie. They are both strongly and faithfully built, and are in every respect admirably adapted for the coasting or island trade. They are well found in sails, gear, &c., and are ready to be sent to sea immediately. Parties on the look out for a really good vessel of the above tonnage, should not lose this opportunity.
Inventories in course of preparation.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessels prior to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

Australian Stearine Works,
Dixon-street, Sydney.
To Soap Boilers, Candlemakers, Wool Pressers, and others.
In consequence of soap and candle manufactories being compelled to cease working in Sydney from and after the 1st January next, the proprietors have instructed

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. to sell by public auction, at the Works, Dixon-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the plant, machinery, steam engine, and stock-in-trade of the Australian Stearine Works, consisting of every article suitable to carrying on the trade.
The PLANT consists of
1 five-horse power steam engine, with boiler complete
1 vertical hydraulic press complete, with about 37 large iron plates, fitted to make stearine; lifting power 180 tons
1 powerful horizontal hydraulic press, with about 38 iron plates for pressing tallow, and 3 wooden plates; lifting power 180 tons
Large circular vats, lined with zinc
Ceeding butts for refining tallow
Cutting machine, for shaving stearine
Cotton wick plaiting machine, with reels
Stearine tins
1 galvanic battery
A large quantity of wooden and metal candle moulds
Large soap frames, with screws, &c.
Avery's patent weighing machine. Together with,
Wrapping paper, soap and candle boxes
Cotton
Sulph. acid
Salt, rosin
Soap in process of manufacture, and numerous other articles.
To be sold without reserve.
Terms, very liberal at sale.
The whole must be cleared by 1st January.

To Contractors, Masons, Builders, and others.
Stone and Slates.
For Paving, Gutterings, Sills, Lintels, and Coping, ex Alexander.
Auction Sale, Walker's Wharf, WEDNESDAY next.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, 28th December, at 2 o'clock,
The following shipment of paving and building stone, viz.—
2958 feet 3 inch stone
1519 ditto 2 ditto ditto
873 ditto sills and lintels
757 ditto 11 inch coping
526 ditto 14 ditto ditto
253 ditto gutter stone.
Also,
20,000 best Bangor slates, 20 x 10
Terms at sale.

20 Kegs Twist Tobacco.
Auction Sale, Leigh's Bond, WEDNESDAY next.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
20 kegs twist tobacco.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c., &c

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

LOT 1.—300 CATTLE, a MIXED HERD.
LOT 2—50 HORSES, more or less.
Now running on the south bank of the George's River, in the parish of Southerland.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860,
LOT 1.—300 CATTLE, more or less, A MIXED HERD, among which will be found about 160 well-bred dairy cattle. Sixty of the cows have calves, and from forty to sixty are in calf. There are also 9 WELL-BRED BULLS.
LOT 2.—50 HEAD, more or less, HORSES—a mixed lot.
*** Teams, working-bullocks, stock horses, horse and cart to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The cattle are quiet, and in first-rate condition; and the vendor will, if required, deliver the cattle 100 miles from where they now are, or, at the option of the purchaser, the cattle can run where they now are for a period of two years.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.
Those well-known first-class fattening runs WOMBOBBIE and WOMOBAH, on the Marthagie Creek, together with 10,000 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.
Terms:—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months, from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mrs. FANNY CAMPBELL to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1860,
Those splendid stations, WOMBORBIE and WOMOBAH, situate in the Bligh district, about 60 MILES from DUBBO.
They consist of fine undulating country, abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and are beyond all doubt FIRST CLASS FATTENING RUNS.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise overseer's cottage, shepherds' huts, sheep-yards, hurdles, &c.
With these runs will be sold 10,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, full particulars of which will be advertised shortly.
*** Stores, working cattle, drays, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ These stations are so well known to the squatting public, that it is not deemed necessary to make any comment on them—suffice it to say that they are amongst the most valuable and REMUNERATIVE IN THE DISTRICT. Their proximity to market, and their established reputation as fattening runs, are facts that ought not to be lost sight of. By the older members of the squatting community they will be more readily recognised as having formerly belonged to Messrs. KINGHORNE and CAMPBELL, by whom they were most profitably worked.

SNUG FARM AND HOMESTEAD, distant about one mile from CHOWNE'S WHARF, CLARENCE RIVER, and consisting of 50 ACRES, with good Improvements.
Title, direct from Crown to vender.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860,
A really valuable farm and homestead, containing about 50 acres of the finest agricultural land (rich black soil), and situate at Ulmarra, Clarence River, about one mile from Chowne's Wharf.
About 20 acres are under cultivation, with wheat, maize, and lucerne.
The whole farm is enclosed, with the exception of a small corner, which is an INVALUABLE SWAMP. It is also divided by cross fences into paddocks.
The improvements consist of a SUBSTANTIAL VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing six rooms, shingled with ironbark shingles; barn, shed, piggeries, milking bails, and every convenience for dairy farming.
A good garden, well stocked, and small orchard.
The crops, together with cattle and farming implements, may be taken or not, at the option of purchaser.
AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER.
☞ This snug little homestead is about one mile from Chowne's Wharf, on the Clarence River, whence PRODUCE MAY BE SHIPPED WEEKLY to the Sydney markets. Everything is in good working order, and it is just the property for an industrious family.
*** Parties wishing to inspect it can be furnished with letters from MORT and CO.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary Advertisement.
CITY OF SYDNEY,
PARRAMATTA-STREET AND BOTANY ROAD.
Title, direct from the Crown.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE TRUSTEES of the BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date, of which due notice will be given, the whole of that large block of land
ADJOINING THE SYDNEY RAILWAY STATION, and abutting on THE BRIDGE IN PARRAMATTA-STREET; bounded by the railway lands on one side, and by Parramatta-street and the Botany Roads on the other two sides.
☞ This magnificent block of land is now being carefully surveyed and marked out into ALLOTMENTS FRONTING PARRAMATTA-STREET and BOTANY ROAD. And full particulars will be published on receipt of the surveyor's report.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
STEPHEN-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.
A SNUG COTTAGE,
Close to the Site of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
Title, unquestionable. For particulars apply to A. H. M'CULLOCH, Esq., solicitor, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1860,
A snug Cottage of two rooms, built of weatherboards, on stone foundations, with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging, containing in the whole about 23 perches, situate in Stephen-street, Camperdown, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Smith.
☞ This snug freehold is within a short distance of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on the 3rd January. The ERECTION of the College will afford EMPLOYMENT for a large number of MECHANICS and LABOURERS for some considerable time to come, and the above little property is just the thing for a DECENT MECHANIC or THRIFTY LABOURER, and has the great advantage of being in a neighbourhood where he can now look for CONSTANT OCCUPATION.
*** IN THE MARKET FOR POSITIVE SALE.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.
BREELANG and BORANDAH RUNS.
WITHOUT STOCK.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1860,
Those well known and valuable stations, BREELANG and BORANDAH, situate in the district of Bligh.
They have a frontage of 17 miles to the Castlereagh River, while Borandah has also about 15 miles frontage to Welanbirawang Creek.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a good four-room cottage, with detached kitchen, store, stockman's hut (new), a good garden, stockyards, and grass and cultivation paddocks. There are also two out-station huts and sheep yards.
☞ The above runs are in the neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs. Walker, Brown, and Lowe; are well and permanently, watered, and SUITABLE for either CATTLE or sheep.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
2½ ACRES OF LAND AND 9 COTTAGES, being BLOCKS Nos. 2 and 3 of the southern subdivision of SECTION G on plan of the Point Piper Estate, situate on the PADDINGTON HEIGHTS, and held under a 99 years' lease from 1st July, 1856, at a yearly ground rent of £37 10s.
Title—The Point Piper Estate Title.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860,
The following valuable leasehold, held under 99 years' lease from 1st July, 1856:—
BLOCK 2, containing 1½ acres more or less, having 2 chains and 36 links to Ocean-street, and 5 chains and 31 links to Piper-street. This block has been subdivided into (14 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING OCEAN and PIPER STREETS), 10 of which are let, and upon which are now erected
3 STONE COTTAGES
4 BRICK COTTAGES, and
1 WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
each containing 2 or 3 rooms—and all being substantial buildings. Attached to each of the cottages is an (EXCELLENT WELL YIELDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY). Most of the leased allotments are enclosed with close paling fence.
BLOCK 3 also contains 1½ acres more or less.
It has been subdivided into 11 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING FOURTH-STREET. Each allotment measuring 30 feet more or less, by 122½ feet more or less. One of these allotments is already leased, and is enclosed with close paling fence, and has a comfortable WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE upon it with slated roof, and well of water and other conveniences.
☞ The above is situated on the heights of Paddington, in front of the property of Thomas Bowden, Esq., and close to the New South Head Road, commanding a magnificent VIEW of the CITY and HARBOUR, with all its bays and inlets, backed up by the North Shore and the country beyond. Both blocks are held under the one lease, the building covenant of which may be said to be more than covered by the buildings already erected. Not quite half of the land has been let, but even that realises something considerably above the ground rent—upon the whole When the whole has been leased, the purchaser may confidently calculate upon at least a CLEAR ANNUAL INCOME of £90.
Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where every information can be obtained.

120 ACRE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM
LORD'S FOREST. GANNON'S FOREST.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 18.0,
A comfortable homestead and dairy and agricultural farm, at Lord's Forest, near Gannon's Forest. It contains 120 acres, the greater portion of which are rich cultivation land. About 14 acres have been stumped, and are now under cultivation, six acres under hay, six acres corn, and the rest vegetables and fruit trees.
The farm is enclosed with substantial two and three-rail iron bark fence, and has a never failing stream of water running through.
There is a very comfortable cottage, containing four good rooms and out buildings; also a capital well of water, a six-stalled stable, a good stockyard, and two men's huts.
On the farm, and fronting the main road, is a blacksmith's shop and hut.
☞ MORT and CO. are requested to direct attention to this property, which is in every respect really desirable; its distance from Sydney only NINE MILES. Its position, having HALF A MILE FRONTAGE to the NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD, the character of the soil of a very superior description, the timber evidencing its fertility and richness, a never failing SUPPLY OF WATER, and its contiguity to the NEW CHURCH and SCHOOLS, being recommendations which not often can be offered. These and many other advantages, which a personal inspection will make manifest, give to this property a value which should not be lost sight of.
☞ There are working horses, drays, bullocks, teams, cows, utensils, &c., indeed everything required to work a farm properly, all of which, at option of purchaser, may be taken at a valuation.
Mr. BARDEN, the owner is now on the farm (which is well-known as Bates'), and will be glad to show it to any intending purchaser.

52 ACRE FARM.
About 10 MILES from SYDNEY, on the NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD,
About 5 miles from the Cook's River Dam.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860,
A valuable block containing about 52 acres of capital land, HEAVILY TIMBERED, with an ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER, and enclosed with a two-rail fence.
☞ This land is situate on the New Illawarra Road, about five miles from the Cook's River Dam, at the corner of the road dividing this property from the Conolly's Bush Estate, and is, from the well-known character of the soil in this locality, worthy of inspection by any one on the look-out for good land near Sydney.

Household Furniture and Effects.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the premises, 143, Bourke-street, a few doors South of William-street,
1 large pier glass, dining, toilet, and other tables, bedsteads, bedding, chairs, sofas, and sundries, too numerous to insert.

Clearing-out Sale

MR. HENRY VAUGHAN will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 161, Pitt-street North, (next door to the Red House), on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, without the slightest reserve, a quantity of
Shop fixtures
Sheds
Building materials, &c., &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from James White, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 28th December, at 12 o'clock,
148 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, of the well-known JP brand.

To Butchers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Cope to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. They can be recommended as well suited for hot weather.

Parramatta Land Sale.
Positive and Unreserved, by Auction.
On WEDNESDAY, 28th December.
17 Most Eligible Building Allotments.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions from Mr. W. Tindall to sell to the highest bidder.
17 blocks of freehold property, near the Western Toll-bar, and part of the Domain, close to the improving properties of Messrs. Houison, Oakes, May, Burge, Harpur, and Goodin.
Lots 1 and 2 face the Western Road, with a frontage to each of 65 feet; depth, 100 feet. Lots 3 to 16 have each frontages to a road a chain wide, running north-westerly, of 86 feet, and a frontage also of 65 feet to a road running westerly. Lot 17 is of the same dimensions; frontage to the said road running westerly.
The above properties are well suited for persons of very moderate means, who may wish to secure a nice piece of garden ground, and by degrees erect their neat little Cottage of Content.
The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the land, which, as will be seen, is excellent soil.
Terms at sale. Title, a grant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st December, 1859.
GOODLET AND ANOTHER v. GRIGG.

THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the writ of fieri facias issued in the above case be previously satisfied),
The defendant's right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption), of, in, and to, all that parcel of land, situate in the parish of Petersham, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being allotment number thirty-two of Adolphus William Young's Balmain property, containing thirty-two and three-quarter perches, more or less; bounded on the east by the west side of Stephen-street, commencing at the intersection thereof with the south side of a lane running in the rear of the allotments fronting main street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet southerly from the last-named street, and bearing southerly fifty feet; on the south, by a line bearing westerly at right angles to Stephen-street one hundred and seventy-nine feet five inches, dividing it from lot thirty-one to Ann-street; on the west, by Ann-street, bearing northerly fifty feet; and on the north, by the south side of said lane, sixteen feet wide, bearing easterly one hundred and seventy-nine feet six inches to the point of commencement. Together with all buildings thereon erected.

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THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

(From the Saturday Review, October 8.)

ON this side of the Channel we are all so heartily anxious to keep out of war, and are so utterly without any intention of quarrelling with France if we can possibly avoid it, that we can scarcely believe that, at this very moment, Frenchmen of all ranks and callings speak of an expedition against England as a thing as certain to come soon as the winter to follow the autumn. The most cool and wary do no more than urge that sufficient preparation can scarcely be made under eighteen months. All agree that war will be declared directly the Government is ready, and that the Government is getting ready as fast as possible. We can appeal to the experience of any Englishman who has passed through France or stayed in Paris during the last few weeks, and who is sufficiently acquainted with the people and their language to understand what is passing. An attack on England is the regular theme of conversation in all public conveyances and public places. The army naturally take the lead, but it is singular how many classes of persons echo the opinions and wishes of the army. The clergy are almost to a man in favour of an attack on the foster-mother of heresy, and the *Univers* speaks of an expedition to pillage the Bank of England in much the same language as a hermit of the middle ages might have used when exhorting Christendom to enter on a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The Legitimist party, which still commands a certain amount of provincial influence, raves against England, and urges an attack on her with a bitterness proportioned to the benefits which its chief received from her during so many years. Even the monied classes begin to say that anything would be better than the state of utter stagnation to which they are now condemned by the suspense in which they are kept. Persons, also, who are acquainted with the working classes of Paris and the large towns, assert that there is now running through them one of those strange upheavings of vague, uneasy emotion which from time to time stir their depths, and that this uneasiness takes the shape of a senseless animosity against England. In the navy, there is, of course, a wish to see whether the Channel has really been bridged over by steam; and along the coast fronting the English shores the population is occupied with no other thought than that of estimating its perils in case of war, and longing for an expedition which, it is hoped, may cripple England for years. There remain no friends to England except those who think this proposed outbreak of unprovoked hate either wicked or likely to be prejudicial to the future liberties of France. Such men are very few, indeed; and it is not too much to say generally that the French nation is determined on attacking England.

This state of feeling wears a very different degree of importance according as we suppose it to be or not to be the work of the Government. If it is merely the spontaneous expression of popular hopes and prejudices, there is some chance that it may soon die away. Something may occur to divert the attention of the French people to another object, or they may possibly come round to the notion that reckless war is a great crime, and one not unlikely to recoil on the heads of its perpetrators. But it is not by any means clear that the present manifestation of hatred against England is perfectly spontaneous. The centralised system of France offers many means of fostering, if not creating, a popular sentiment of this kind; and if the French Government did wish to stir up ill-feeling, it could do so very easily. As a matter of fact, no means are taken by the Government to check the feeling that does exist; and officials of a very high position, and specially noted for endeavouring to say only what is pleasing to their master, have lately taken public opportunities of delivering addresses against England. But whether the Emperor means to try so great and dangerous a game as a war with England is exceedingly uncertain. We believe him to have a warm feeling of friendship towards many Englishmen, and many kindly recollections of this country. It would also be very hazardous to begin an experiment of which the issue would be so very uncertain. If England has justice done her by those who have her honour in charge, and is prepared to defend herself during the first six months, she would simply have to protract the war until the French were brought to terms. They cannot stand a long war, and we can, as was abundantly shown in the history of the Crimean campaign. The Emperor would, therefore have to rely entirely on the success of an invasion made immediately after the declaration of war, and although the risk of an invasion is very serious for us, it is also serious for the French. But it is possible that the Emperor encourages the feeling in France against England, and hopes to control it and profit by it indirectly, without having any fixed intention of making war within a definite period. The unanimity of popular feeling, in a direction in which he alone can give effect to what is desired, evidently invests him with great power for the time. Among other things, he gains the immense advantage of directing the tide of national opinion against his political opponents in France. It is an easy triumph over the lovers of freedom if he can get them branded as the slaves and agents of hated England. He may even look forward to the remote future and calculate that, if adversity comes, nothing can be more serviceable to his family than that the dynasty of Napoleon should be regarded as the hereditary representative of French animosity towards the country that overcame the First Emperor. But even if Louis Napoleon has no real intention of attacking us, there is some danger that he may find himself forced to do so. He has now an army of half a million men, flushed with victory, and looking to an expedition against England as a pleasure solemnly promised to them. This army finds itself in presence of a civil population that urges it to go and fight with the very enemy against whom it claims, as a sort of right, to be led. No one can say but that this may end in the army and the people getting their way, and keeping the avenger of Waterloo to his word.

If we like to bury our heads in the sand, we shall undoubtedly avoid saying anything that is unpleasant, and we may easily persuade ourselves that everything is safe. But, if we look at patent facts and the most obvious signs of the times, we cannot conceal from ourselves that the state of feeling in France is a source of very considerable danger to us. In kindness not only to ourselves, but to our neighbours on the other side of the water, we must strain every nerve to make this project of invading England as dangerous as it is wicked and barbarous. We cannot be too quick or active in building ships and manning them, and in buying rifles and learning how to use them. But, although we ought chiefly to rely on our defensive preparations for averting a war, we need not do so exclusively. We have the great weapon of publicity, and there is no weapon that despotism so much dreads. France cannot go to war with England unless she has some sort of pretext, and in order to pick a quarrel she must state her case before Europe. We have the great advantage that we shall be able to tell everything, and that, as the world knows we seldom conceal anything that is to our discredit, we may expect to be heard patiently when we appeal on the merits of our cause to the public opinion of civilised countries. If we are careful to avoid giving any cause for war that can be considered plausible, we shall be able to throw on France the odium of wanton aggression; and the world has got on far enough to make a confessedly bad cause a serious drawback to a combatant. We may also do something in our private relations with the French people to ward off the frightful calamity of a war. Englishmen who have relations of business or friendship with Frenchmen can take every opportunity of proclaiming that there is no feeling whatever in England against the French nation. In their present state of irritation it makes every difference whether the French are individually treated with calmness and kindness, or whether we throw oil on the flame and insist on a bright blaze bursting out. If we were not at the same time exerting ourselves night and day to complete our arrangements for defence, we might feel ashamed of adopting a conciliatory tone. But, if we can rely on the Queen's Government doing its duty, and are well prepared to back it in every measure that may be necessary to ensure the safety of the country, we need not hesitate to cultivate by every honest means a renewal of friendly relations with France and Frenchmen.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

(From the Illustrated London News, October 1.)

THERE was a long period in our literature in which the works of living authors of celebrity were not to be seen in tobacconists' shops in any other shape than to wrap screws of tobacco in. Now it is different. Authors write for the mass, publishers publish at a much cheaper rate, and tobacconists have become booksellers. If we want Thackeray's *Virginians*, we go to our tobacconist; if we want Dickens's *All the Year Round*, we go to our tobacconist; if we want Messrs. Bradbury and Evans' *Once a Week*, or a new tale by Sala or Brough, we go to our tobacconist; and we shall go to our tobacconist for *The Gordian Knot*.

It has been a fortnight of outbreak abroad, of collisions and of explosions at home. The Chinese will cost us some sycee silver; the railway collisions will keep many would-be-travellers at home; and the unhappy explosion on board the Great Eastern is, after the loss of human life, to be lamented only in this column of Talk on account of the destruction of the grand saloon, that happily-conceived and exquisitely-carried-out work of Mr. Crace, a true master in the art of internal decoration. Mr. Crace is at work again replacing what he can hardly improve. What the Crace saloon cost no director could tell us. The decoration was a clause in Mr. Scott Russell's contract with the company, and the able engineer of the ship might have fulfilled his contract with the company by calling in a cabin and house painter from Shadwell or Greenwich; but Mr. Scott Russell, deservedly proud of his ship, gave the decoration of the ladies' saloon to Mr. Crace. The first saloon had a short existence. May the second be more fortunate! It was very beautiful.

We must confess to a little literary ignorance. We were not aware, when we wrote last, that Mr. Cosmo Orme, of the celebrated firm of Longman and Co., was no longer in the flesh. Mr. Orme, a clever sleeping partner, died the other day, with personal property sworn under two hundred thousand pounds. What his landed estates may have been we cannot even conjecture. And all his money was made out of literature. This £200,000 is, we believe, the largest sum ever taken by a bookseller from books. Perhaps we are mistaken, for we remember that the late Mr. Longman, the worthy father of the two worthy heads of the house of the same name, died worth a still larger sum. We remember being carried by the most eminent publisher that ever lived in London, or indeed elsewhere, behind a pair of Newman's greys from Albemarle-street to Twickenham. As we passed Barn Elms, "There," said "glorious John," "lived old Jacob Tonson." The fact was not new to us, but the association, and recalled from such lips, was peculiarly pleasant. "I remember," he continued, "to have heard, when a boy, that Jacob on his deathbead expressed but one regret—he would have liked to have lived another year; for, instead of dying worth only £130,000, he should then have died worth some £150,000." "How," we asked modestly, "do you think left-legged Jacob could have made up the difference between the two sums?" The reply was pat. "Not by books, but by Government orders—supplies of paper without contract or tendor. There was no M'Culloch in those days to advertise or control. The order was given; Jacob charged what he liked, and he had friends at the Exchequer to find tallies."

The city,—*i. e.*, London within the walls and liberties represented by a Lord Mayor and Corporation—has just put forth a return of the honorary freedoms granted by Gog and Magog, to men distinguished in serving this tight little island of ours. The return made from 1740 to 1859, begins with Admiral Vernon and ends with Sir John Lawrence. The return names one hundred and ten different persons, and it is especially curious as illustrative of false fame and of the evanescent character of contemporary reputation. It is, of course, rife with men of the sword, and not improperly so. Discovery is recognised in Layard and Livingstone. But we miss James Watt and Walter Scott. One grant reads somewhat ludicrously. The city of London—the greatest city in the world—grants its once much-coveted freedom to Mr. Addams, for vending at his own risk potatoes at reduced prices." There is an eminent man happily still alive who invented and introduced, not into London only, but to the world, street baked-potato cans. This man was, we take it, a more permanent benefactor than Mr. Addams; but Mr. —— has not the freedom of the city of London. The citizens of London allowed the historian of their city, honest old John Stow, to carry a begging letter for alms from parish to parish. "Old Stow" never had the freedom of London from Guildhall, and died almost a pauper.

Four hundred and sixty clergymen of the Church of England have petitioned her Majesty to abridge and revise the Book of Common Prayer. So far so well; but, when these four hundred and sixty clergymen, in sober earnest, memorialise her Majesty "to exchange all obsolete terms in the Book of Common Prayer for others now more appropriate," we tremble for our Bible, our Shakspeare, and our Bacon, should such four hundred and sixty men take our Bible, our Shakspeare, and our Bacon, into their editorial supervision. We erect drinking-fountains, but, it would seem, are about to dirty our wells of English undefiled.

We were amused the other day reading a Civil Service examination question. This is it:—"State the chronological order in which Shakspeare wrote his several plays?" Bold man would he indeed be who, from our present information, could answer such a question in any way approaching the truth. Mr. Collier might for fun attempt to answer such a question, and Mr. Dyce might be the examiner who would pass or reject the reply, or we might reverse the examiner and examined, and with equal effect. No one, unhappily, *can* answer the examiner's question.

We observe with regret the death, in his eighty-first year, of Mr. Frederick Crace, long known for his artistic taste in decoration—a taste more than inherited by his son, to whom we have already made allusion in this column. Mr. Crace was largely employed by King George IV. and by the late Duke of Devonshire. But his chief claim to be mentioned here is to tell what many knew, that Mr. Crace's collection of old London maps and plans—many unique, the bulk actual surveys—is without parallel. They are of the utmost consequence, as affecting not only the property of the Crown, but of the largest and smallest landholders in London. The trustees of the British Museum should have their eyes open—they are more valuable than the MS. Fire-of-London Papers or Mr. Crowle's Illustrated Pennant.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CAWNPORE.

(From the Delhi Gazette, September 8.)

SOON after the news of the Cawnpore massacres reached England, some of the friends of the deceased met together and drew up a plan for erecting a Memorial Church near the Well into which the bodies of the women and children were thrown. It was eventually determined by the authorities at Cawnpore that there were military reasons why this site could not be conceded, as it lay within the glacis of the Fort:—and thus the project was left in a state of suspense. About twelve months ago it was suggested that a good site for a Memorial Church might be found close to Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment. The Cantonment Chapel, St. John's, which stands in the neighbourhood of this is only a rapidly-built kutcha edifice, quite unworthy of being the military church. It was thought, therefore, that under these circumstances Government would grant the site and even aid in the erection of the proposed new church. But here again obstacles of a local kind presented themselves; and another interval of delay occurred. The idea, however, of having a memorial church at Cawnpore was never abandoned; and it has now been received in a very practical and energetic form—that of a public meeting held at Cawnpore, presided over by Sir John Inglis. As yet nothing has been done to raise any public memorial over places which are sacred in the eyes of every Englishman. It is indeed understood that Government has decided on enclosing the well and surrounding it with masonry of a suitable kind; but this alone will not be sufficient to meet the feelings which are associated with the events that have occurred at Cawnpore. Those whose friends or relatives fell there can find no mitigation of the painful thoughts connected with the place, until they "come into the temple of God" and refer the mystery which passes their solution to the infinite Providential counsels of Him whose mercy and love are there celebrated by the faithful. Nor is this feeling confined to the immediate friends of those who suffered in these horrors. All confess that the Cawnpore calamity was a *national* one. It was received as such, not only in England, but in the colonies. It drew a groan from the heart of the nation; for who was there who did not say to himself that so dire an affliction could not have been allowed to fall upon us except for certain national causes,—whatever these might be? Every one was ready to identify his own cause with that of the victims, and to acknowledge that he was involved in their sufferings. And who will not now admit that they claim a share in our remembrance? It has, indeed, been said—"But why have a memorial of so tragic an occurrence? Why keep alive the remembrance of what were best buried in oblivion?" *Oblivion!* It is simply impossible. Even if it were possible, it would be unwise to attempt it. We may be sure that events of such a kind have some salutary, however painful, lesson to teach us. If indeed there were aught of either vindictive feeling or boastful triumph implied in the erection of a Memorial Church, the objection would be valid. But this is altogether out of the question! The memorial church will have supplications like the following offered up in it.—"That it may please Thee to forgive our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and to turn their hearts. That it may please Thee to have mercy upon all men. Remember not, Lord, our offences, nor the offences of our forefathers; neither take thou vengeance of our sins: but spare us, good Lord, spare Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy most precious blood, and be not angry with us, for ever!" Such alone are the views of the promoters of this scheme; and such, it is believed, are the views with which thousands in India and England will hasten to add their contributions to the Cawnpore Memorial Church Fund.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

(From the Illustrated London News, October 8.)

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF TARTARIC ACID.—M. Pelouze, lately returned from Munich, has informed the French Academy that he assisted in the laboratory of Baron Liebig in a most remarkable experiment, in which, by the action of nitric acid on gums, &c., and the sugars analogous to sugar of milk, &c., that illustrious chemist succeeded in converting these substances into tartaric acid, quite identical with the tartaric acid of nature. This transformation cannot be doubted, for it has been confirmed by a multitude of chemical and optical experiments. With his artificial-acid Baron Liebig has prepared tartrates of soda and potash, and even tartar emetic. This great discovery has been received with very great enthusiasm. It has been long sought for by chemists, who, however, have generally experimented on grape and cane sugar instead of sugar of milk, gums, &c.—'*Cosmos*.—The veteran philosopher, M. Biot, while congratulating Baron Liebig upon his important discovery, expressed an earnest desire that he would add to its value by examining into the crystallographic character of the artificial acid, and its action on light, with the view of ascertaining whether it conforms with the natural acid, which possesses such peculiar properties in these respects.—*Comtes Rendus*.

NEW DYE, &c.—M. Nicklés has extracted from the berries of the privet a new colouring principle, named by him "liguline," which may serve both as a dye and as a chemical test, since it becomes green by the action of alkalis and returns to red by that of acids. The acetate of alumina, and the basic acetate of lead, at the boiling point, transform liguline into a fine white lac (*lacque*). Ammonia changes it into a yellow substance. Poured into water containing bicarbonate of lime the reddish crimson solution of liguline becomes blue, and furnishes thus an easy method of recognising the presence of lime. Paper coloured red by liguline is sufficient for testing purposes.—*Cosmos*.

CAST-IRON MAGNETS.—M. Florimond, Professor at Louvain, has succeeded in making very good magnets of cast-iron very highly tempered. The quality of the cast-iron for this purpose must be neither too fine nor too coarse, and the plates should be at least three times thicker than the plates of steel usually employed.

DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF OXIDES OF IRON ON SHIPS.—M. Kuhlmann, at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, recently drew attention to the decay of the wood of ships in the places adjoining iron nails and pegs; while no such decay took place where wooden or copper pegs were employed. His observations were made on ships at Dunkirk. He has since endeavoured to explain these facts; and, for this purpose, has made many experiments relating to the action of sequioxide of iron on various vegetable products. The results of these experiments appear to him conclusive that the sesquioxide of iron brings the oxygen of the atmosphere into contact with the organic matter of the wood, and thus hastens its destruction. The oxide becomes thus in some degree a kind of reservoir of oxygen, filling itself at the expense of the air, and emptying itself to support the combustion of combustible bodies. To avoid this injury to the wood of ships, the nails, &c., should be either coated with zinc or made of copper. M. Kuhlmann draws from his experiments various conclusions relating to agriculture and geology, which will be hereafter published.

PURIFICATION OF WATER CONTAMINATED BY LEAD.—Professor Faraday, writing to the *Times* on the danger of persons in lighthouses drinking rain-water contaminated by sea-water which has dissolved, and holds in solution, the lead of the roofs, states that if some powdered chalk or whiting be put into the cistern in which such water is collected, and be stirred immediately after rain, the water may, with the greatest facility, be obtained in a perfectly fit state for all ordinara and domestic purposes. The lead becomes insoluble, and the water may be filtered or left to settle.

DRY FOGS.—These phenomena have been lately discussed by philosophers. M. François Vercruyusse, of Caurtrai, has sent the Abbé Moigno a note on those of Belgium and Holland. These fogs are seen from April till the beginning of June, when the wind is in the north-west, north, or north-east, after the sun has shone for several days. Their appearance coincides generally with a temperature above the mean; but not constantly. They disappear and return again sometimes after eight days. They do not seem to extend to a great height in the atmosphere, and disappear when the wind becomes strong, or when the air is highly charged with humidity. M. Vercruyusse considers the origin of these fogs may be found in the masses of vegetable matter which cover the shores of Holland and Belgium to the depth of several decimetres (a decimetre being equal to four inches). These masses engender greyish-blue vapours through which the sun appears, especially in the evening, of a fiery hue, and which the north wind disperses to a great distance over the country.—The *Dry Fog* of 1783: M. Rigal, of Castera, near Toulouse, has extracted from the Civil Registers of Larmont a short notice of this dry fog which covered all Europe. "This year," (1783), writes M. Oueilhe, curé of the parish, "appeared in the month of June a thick fog suspended between the heaven and earth, which was called a *dry fog*, because it did not moisten the ground. It might have been taken for a thick smoke. The sun was so much obscured by it, especially in the morning, that at eight o'clock, when it is well risen, it had to be searched for. During the rest of the day the fog was more elevated, it remained immoveable, in spite of the winds and storms whic raged above it, and lasted a month—that is, from June 20 to July 20. Everybody was amazed; however, none drew a bad omen from it, as would have been done in former times, because the men of this time consider themselves to be more enlightened than their ancestors. The learned gave no reason for it. The most probable was that which attributed it to the subversion of Calabria, which in February had been swallowed up by a long and terrific earthquake; as also to the appearance of new land, which rose above the sea near Iceland, from which exhaled a thick smoke. The north wind was very frequent during the prevalence of this fog, which was not injurious to the health of man or beast; neither did trees or plants suffer by it, for the harvest of all kinds of fruits was very abundant."

AGASSIZ AND HUMBOLDT.—The *American Journal of Science* contains an eloquent eulogy by Professor Agassiz on his friend Humboldt, delivered before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It contains many remarkable passages. The intimate friendship between Arago and Humboldt is well known. On one occasion the former said to his friend, "Humboldt, you do not know how to write a book. You write without end; but that is not a book. It is a picture without frame."—Agassiz corroborates the many statements of Humboldt's kindness to young scientific investigators by narrating his own experience. "When I was only twenty-four years of age (says he) in Paris, whither I had gone with means given to me by a friend, but was at last about to resign my studies from want of ability to meet my expenses, Professor Mitscherlitch was then on a visit in Paris, and I had seen him in the morning, when he had asked me what was the cause of my depressed feelings? I told him that I had to go, for I had nothing left. The next morning, as I was seated at breakfast in front of the yard of the hotel where I lived, I saw the servant of Humboldt approach. He handed me a note, saying there was no answer, and disappeared. I opened the note. It said, 'My friend, I hear that you intend leaving Paris in consequence of some embarrassment. That shall not be, I wish you to remain here as long as the object for which you came is not accomplished. I enclose you a cheque for £50. It is a loan, which you may repay when you can.' Some year afterwards, when I could have repaid him, I wrote asking for the privilege of remaining for ever in his debt, knowing that this request would be more consonant with his feelings than the recovery of the money; and I am now in his debt. What he has done for me I know he has done for many others—in silence, and unknown to the world.

THE AGE OF EXPLOSIONS.

(From the Press, October 1.)

WE do not wish to apply to politics, parties, or nationalities the mark we have affixed to 1859. There is abundance of reasons, however, for doing so were we so disposed. The moral atmosphere of the world is sensitively electric. Nations seem to have the fatal attribute of attracting, and to want the desirable one of conducting away, the electric element. Hence we hear reverberating from Paris to Pekin explosion after explosion, while men hold their breath, and wonder what is to come next.

But our present reference is to a much more homely and prosaic, but singularly destructive, occurrence. We scarcely get over a week without reading of two or three steam-boiler or detonating-powder accidents. As soon as railway crashes go out of season, steam-boat and steam-engine catastrophes break out. A temporary failure of these interesting experiments is sure to be compensated by a crop of them by-and-by. The Great Eastern took the lead. Her water-jackets—an accompaniment of a steamboat engine neither usual nor really desirable—were made ingeniously and minutely air-tight and steam-tight, till the expansive element reached a pressure, the engineers say, of five hundred pounds on the square inch, when the jacket of wrought iron, forty feet long by ten or twelve in diameter, exploded with the force and destruction of a bomb-shell of these dimensions. Some six or seven poor men were killed; and, had it occurred ten minutes sooner, a large party in the cabin, with Lord Alfred Paget at their head, would have been blown to pieces.

No sooner has the first shock from this catastrophe passed over, than a reaping and threshing machine in the corn-market at Lewes, in Sussex, set agoing in order to exhibit its capacities, blows up; and under the elastic blow of the steam, it rushes through sheep-pens and crowds of peasants, crushing five or six of the latter to death, and wounding and maiming many more.

These are the two latest, but not the whole number of steam explosions this summer. Their prominence is our only reason for particularising them, and bringing them under the notice of our readers. The echoes of these had scarcely died away when a detonating-powder explosion shook Birmingham like a peal of thunder, and buried numbers in the débris of falling houses.

Why do such things occur? Are they, or are they not, culpable because preventible? In every instance it is ignorance, or carelessness, or excessive economy, in order to meet the clamour for cheapness, that solves the inquiry. No element is so manageable as steam. With the strength of a thousand giants, it combines the docility of a child. No accident with it need ever occur. The boiler may be tested with unerring accuracy, and guaranteed to stand a pressure—if a locomotive, of 300 pounds on the square inch—if a low-pressure boiler, of 100 pounds on the square inch. Worked, the former at a hundred, and the latter at twenty-five, there is perfect safety. Accordingly, valves are attached which fly open the moment the weight of steam exceeds the specified amount, and relieves the pressure accordingly. How, then, does the accident happen? Underpaid, and therefore ignorant and incompetent, men are intrusted with the management. They omit to ascertain at intervals that the valves are free, or, what is worse, that there is sufficient water in the boiler. The valves get entangled or unfixed, or water is poured in too late on the red-hot plates of the boiler, and in either case there is an explosion, and in the latter case, owing to the chemical decomposition of the water, everything is rent to pieces by a force far greater than that of gunpowder. Our readers would do well to bear in mind that no steamboat or locomotive, being stationary, is to be trusted or ought to be approached if they are not blowing off their steam. This is the general guarantee of safety. Viewed broadly, and in the light of a universal law, accidents of this kind are crimes. The proprietor or the servant is a criminal. Penalty, rigidly exacted, is the only preventive. When proprietors find that cheap servants are expensive luxuries, and rigid economy the very height of extravagance, they will reverse their economics. They will discover that penny wise is pound foolish. It is lamentable that commercial competition is run so fine, and the race to be rich is run so fast, that man, to whose good all should minister, is made the most frequent victim and the greatest sufferer.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Miss FRANCES ROSE M'INTOSH, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. The procession will move from her sister's residence, Mrs. Hallett, Buckland-street, Waterloo Estate, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSALA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Coloured collodiotype portraits on paper and stereoscopic portraits taken daily. Cameras, lenses, chemicals, and photographic materials on SALE, at BATCHELDER BROTHERS, 384, George-street, between Hunter-street and General Post Office, over the News office of E. Ford.

FURNITURE.—The Public is respectfully informed that in order to make room for several shipments, hourly expected, a considerable reduction has been made in the prices of furniture, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, floorcloths, &c., and all other requisites for the complete furnishing of houses, at LENEHAN'S Upholstery Establishment, Castlereagh-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto

HARDWOOD, GROOVED, TONGUED AND PLANED FLOORING BOARDS.—This most important article of colonial manufacture can only be obtained at W. FAIRFAX and SON'S, and is superior to any imported boards for flooring. Boards grooved and tongued for the trade, &c.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Posts, Rails, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

50,000 BANGOR SLATES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 PAIRS AMERICAN OARS, 10 feet and 11 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

10 TONS LEAD, 3, 3½, 4, and 5 lb. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

4000 BREEDING EWES and 2800 HOGGETTS, deliverable at Port Curtis. BEIT and MACDONALD, 6, Wynyard-street.

CARRIAGE, HORSE, and HARNESS.—For SALE, a light and roomy PHAETON, in nearly new condition, for one or a pair of horses; an excellent, useful, and well known HORSE, and new silver-mounted HARNESS. Any person requiring, in every respect, a complete turnout, will find this a desirable opportunity of obtaining one. For further particulars apply to J. E., Box 235, Post Office.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN wishes an APPOINTMENT as Sub-Editor or Reporter in connection with a country journal. Address X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

A QUALIFIED GOVERNESS required, to teach French, Music, and Drawing, in the Country, about thirty miles from Sydney. For particulars apply to Mrs. READING, Market-street, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE young MAN, of good character, wants a SITUATION, in a store, or otherwise where he could make himself useful. Address J. G., 34, Cumberland-street.

A LADY, whose time is occupied during the day, desires a comfortable BEDROOM with partial board. Terms must be moderate. The best references given. Address X Y. Z., Box 105, Post Office.

AN ENGAGEMENT as VISITING GOVERNESS in Sydney is REQUIRED by a Lady of experience. Address G. H., care of Mr. WATTS, chemist, No. 534, George-street.

AN EXPERIENCED STOREKEEPER, accustomed to Bonded and General Stores, will be disengaged at the end of the year. References permitted to Smith, Brother, and Co., Sussex-street; or address W. W., HERALD Office.

INSTRUCTION.—Wanted, a TUTOR, to give two hours each evening, to instruct an adult in reading, writing, &c. Apply, by letter, where to be seen. For particulars, address P. M. N., HERALD Office.

JOINERS.—FOREMAN WANTED. To a competent person salary no object. H. B. DOBSON, South Head Road.

MARRIED COUPLE.—The Man to look after a horse and garden, and the Wife as general servant. Good references required. Apply at 224, Pitt-street.

REQUIRED (two or three) cheerful and airy APARTMENTS, unfurnished, in Sydney or suburbs. Board optional. Apply, stating terms, which must be moderate, to L. S., care of E. Ford, 348, George-street.

TO CAPTAINS and FAMILIES.—A young married couple, without incumbrance, would give their services in any capacity for a PASSAGE to England, or would pay a small sum. Address STEWARDESS, HERALD Office.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted immediately, a good General WORKMAN; a sober steady person will find constant employment. Wesleyan preferred. Address J. QUINNELL, Yass.

TO SHEEP PROPRIETORS.—As SUPERINTENDENT or OVERSEER, an experienced party is ready to engage; good testimonials and references. Address R. F. TRACY, Post Office, Sydney.

TO SOAPMAKERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as SOAPMAKER, by a competent hand; has been employed with W. H. Burford, of Adelaide, ten years. Address SOAPMAKER, HERALD Office.

TO BUTCHERS, and Landlords.—Wanted, a HOUSE and SHOP for the above business. Address BUTCHER, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND; also, a JUNIOR. JAMES CLARKE, 523, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good HAND and a JUNIOR. 441, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a steady, pushing HAND for Parramatta. Apply this morning, W. BUSFIELD, 271, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young MAN, for the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT, in a country store. Reference as to character and ability required. Apply to WILLIAM DRYNAN, No. 6, Pitt-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Attention is called to the fact that there is a good opening for a duly qualified medical gentleman, of pleasing manner and temperate habits. A gentleman settling here would find this statement correct.
Upper Scone, Hunter, November 26.

WANTED, 200 empty Quicksilver BOTTLES. A. TANGE and CO., 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a steady FEMALE SERVANT. 52, King-street.

WANTED.—A MAN to work in a garden, and be otherwise useful. BELL'S LIFE Office.

WANTED, a CURRIER, and also a TANNER. Apply to Mrs. TURNER, Argyle-street, Parramatta.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; English preferred. 4, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, an active LAD; one accustomed to the grocery business. MALONEY, 150, William-st.

WANTED, a BOY, at the Soda Water Manufactory, Robin Hood-lane.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE SERVANT. Apply Mrs. ASHER, 145. Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to carry out meat. W. F. HULLE, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply, ROBERTS, grocer, 50, South Head Road.

WANTED, Two strong BOYS, at DOLBY'S Boot Warehouse, George-street South.

WANTED, a Cornopean, Violin, and Bass, at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, at E. J. SCRIVENER'S Outfitting Warehouse, 321, George street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as WAITER. E. SAMUEL, King and George streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply Mrs. W. J. TICKLE, 445, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as NURSE. Mrs. W. C. RUSH, 233, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Dog and Duck Hotel, George-street South.

WANTED, an experienced FEMALE COOK. Apply at Mrs. MOREHEAD'S, 1, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, as Plain COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 459, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply, from 9 till 12, 98, Elizabeth-street North. J. SIMPSON.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Must be a good laundress. Apply L. UHDE, 772, George-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply, from 9 till 12, 98, Elizabeth-street North. J. SIMPSON.

WANTED, an active LAD. SENIOR and ABBOT, 262, George-street.

WANTED, a LAD, who can ride a horse. Apply to H. C. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, a single man as PORTER. Apply to W. HUGHES, grocer, 62, William-street.

WANTED, MANTLE-MAKERS and DRESSMAKERS. Apply corner King and Clarence streets, next White Hart Inn.

WANTED, a MASON, to cut letters upon stone. Letters marked out. Corner of King and Clarence streets.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, as GENERAL SERVANT; also, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. WATSON, 191, William-street.

WANTED, a first-class COOK for an hotel in the country; also, a COOK'S MATE. Apply this day to FREDERICK KORFF, Spring-street.

WANTED, BOY, about 14 or 15, to make himself useful. Apply at CUMMINS' Registry Office, Pitt-street, opposite Frith and Payten.

WANTED, a first-rate Female Cook; also, General Servants, immediately, at CUMMINS' Registry Office, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN as good plain COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. HUSBAND, Oak Cottage, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED to APPRENTICE, to the Dressmaking, a respectable young person, who can do plain needle work. Address A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young PERSON, to assist in the shop. References required. T. W. FOSTER, 400, George-street.

WANTED, at Paddington, for one or two years, a four or five roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, yard, water, &c., B. S. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MILLER, who thoroughly understands stone dressing. Apply to THOMAS BARKER and CO., Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to Purchase Three or Four Acres of LAND, with or without a cottage, near Sydney. S. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable active young MAN, a SITUATION. Mrs. DUNN, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. DAVID DICKSON, Pugh's Cottages, near the Tea Gardens, Waverley.

WANTED by a respectable married person, a CHILD to nurse; in a very healthy situation. Age, from twelve months to five years. Good references. Address A. B., Post Office, Petersham.

WANTED, in the suburbs, a Furnished BEDROOM and Sitting-room, with attendance, for a lady and gentleman with one child. Address CIVIS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, two respectable WOMEN—one as Nurse, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. DARLEY, Clapton, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Two good SHIP CARPENTERS, for Railway Works, Campbelltown. For particulars apply at 69, Elizabeth-street North, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

WANTED, Two strong BOYS—one must be able to write a legible hand and keep plain accounts; and a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to ISAAC NORRIS, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT and a NURSE-MAID, to proceed with a family into the country. To competent persons of good character, the highest wages will be given. Apply at the Post-office, Redfern.

WANTS a SITUATION as General Indoor Servant, or can drive in double or single harness if required, a YOUNG MAN of steady habits; has unexceptionable testimonials. Address J. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Lady, of considerable experience in tuition, and thoroughly qualified to teach the various branches of an accomplished education, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS. Apply to the Rev. JAMES MILNE, Paddington.

WANTED for the Country, a GOVERNESS, able to impart a sound English education; also, a good Cook, able to make butter; two General Servants, Protestant. Apply Governesses' and Servants' Home, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, two Female Servants, for one house, near Maitland; General Servants, for Kiama and Macleay River; Nursemaid, for Dungog. Also, a Married Couple, for a dairy; Boys, as General Servants, and Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Shepherds for Moreton Bay, a single Tutor for the country, a first-class Cook, a Horse-breaker for the Clarence River; also, a Laundress for a family near Sydney; a young Man for a shop, able to write and drive a horse. Apply to S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, Wheelwright for country, Weaving and Dairy Families, Bullock-drivers, Married Couples, useful Boys for town and country, Female Cook for Bathurst, Two Female Servants for Rockhampton, Married Couple for Grafton, the man as Cook; Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants, &c. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 120, King-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to proceed to the country by the end of the present year or the beginning of 1860; must be thoroughly competent to impart a sound English education, with music and French. Apply by letter to H. M., Post Office, Yass, which will meet with immediate attention.

A HOUSE TO LET in Fort-street, of seven rooms and kitchen. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARMER, No. 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with separate rooms. 234, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Balmain, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen. Apply Mr. CHAPES, Post Office, Balmain.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a comfortable family RESIDENCE, on Peacock's Point, known as the "Snuggery," containing nine rooms, with water frontage, and wharf. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

DOMAIN.—Furnished APARTMENTS, overlooking the Harbour, with or without board. Apply 2, Richmond-terrace.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, HOUSE, six rooms, kitchen, &c., Victoria-terrace, back of St. John's Church.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 287, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY Furnished Sitting, Bed, and Dressing ROOMS, for a lady and gentleman, with attendance. 201, Macquarie-street North. No other lodgers kept. A reference required.

IN a respectable family, where there is no other lodger nor young children, a Gentleman may be accommodated with RESIDENCE and partial BOARD. Address D. R., care of Mr. RICE, butcher, 316, Pitt-street.

LINTHORPE, NEWTOWN.—TO LET, or for SALE, that HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE and valuable Freehold Estate known as LINTHORPE, situated at Newtown, within one mile of the city of Sydney, now in the occupation of D. P. M'Ewen, Esq., comprising about 17 acres of land, divided into securely-fenced garden, lawn, and paddocks.
The house contains 13 rooms, exclusive of kitchen, butler's pantry, cellar, and out-offices, with coachhouse and stabling for six horses, and all other requisites for a large family. There are also two cottages upon the property. The railway runs through this estate, and the station at Newtown is only a few minutes' walk from the house.
A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured on the property, at 8 per cent., for a few years. Possession in April next, or a month earlier if required.
A plan of the estate may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

MUDGEE HOTEL, MUDGEE.—To LET, the above-named Hotel, situate in the principal street in the town, opposite the court-house, and doing a first-class business.
The premises, which occupy one and a half acre of ground, consist of a commodious house, with a first-class billiard-table; good garden, first-rate cellar, excellent stores, stabling for eighteen horses, and eight loose boxes.
Attached to the premises are
Stock yards
Sale yards
Sheep yards,
all securely enclosed, and erected expressly for the accommodation of stock on their way to the metropolis.
Such a chance as this is rarely to be met with, as it may be said it would be impossible to find another establishment in the Western District so replete with every convenience.
The sole reason for the proprietor retiring therefrom is the illness of the landlady; and to any person of business habits a rapid fortune may be ensured by catering for the public at the Mudgee Hotel.
For terms apply to Mr. JAMES CAIN, Mudgee Hotel, Mudgee; or to Mr. W. R. TEMPLETON, solicitor, Mudgee.

OFFICES to LET, in Margaret-street.—The commodious Offices, lately in the possession of the Royal Mail Co., and now occupied by W. Billyard, Esq. Immediate possession if required. Apply to GILCHRIST, and CO.

RICHMOND.—To LET, a Family RESIDENCE, containing six good rooms, together with servant's rooms and kitchen attached; store, coach-house, and stable, room for five horses; also a small paddock and garden. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. SLOPER COX.

STORE and YARD, on the Circular Quay, to be LET. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-sq.

TO LET, that central and commodious WAREHOUSE No. 95, York-street. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO LET, a ten roomed Family RESIDENCE, situate in the Outer Domain. For further particulars aply on the Premises, 4, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, seven rooms and yard, in York-street. Apply 145, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 92, Palmer-street. Apply to T. W. FOSTER, confectioner, 400, George-street.

TO BE LET, at Redfern, that commodious COTTAGE, at present occupied by Mr. George Pownall. Apply on the premises, Redfern-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, containing four rooms; detached kitchen, large yard; water laid on; taxes paid; rent low. Apply to Mrs. COATES, 114, Liverpool-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, a first-class suburban RESIDENCE, with 8 acres of orchard and paddocks, securely fenced, and abundance of water. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank buildings, George-street.

TO LET, a Seven-roomed COTTAGE and detached SHOP, suitable for a Butcher, at Balmain, near the Dry Dock. For further particulars apply to ASHDOWN and CO., corner George and King streets.

TO LET, together, or separately, all those centrically situated WHARF and STORES, adjoining the N. H. R. S. Company's Wharf, in Sussex-street. Apply at 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Sydney. (Rent moderate.)

TO BE LET, Thornbank, Cotham, on the Point Piper Road, at present occupied as the Clergy Daughters' School. Possession can be had on the 1st of January. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, a first-class RESIDENCE, in Argyle-terrace Pitt-street, Redfern, of seven rooms; balcony, and verandah, kitchen and laundry, stable and coach-house, &c. Apply on the premises, to Mr. RENWICK.

TO LET, all those commodious BUSINESS PREMISES and Dwelling-houses, Pitt-street North, now in the occupation of Mr. James Thompson and Mr. C. A. Wilson. Possession can be given 1st January, 1860. Apply A. H. M'CULLOCH, Mort's-buildings, Pitt street.

TO LET, handsome RESIDENCE, containing nine rooms, &c., in Premier-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo, directly facing Dowling-street. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that capacious HOUSE, No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street, recently occupied as a first-class boarding-house by the late Mr. Robert Byers. For further particulars inquire at No. 4, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

TO LET, those newly-erected BUSINESS PREMISES, the property of Mr. Charles Newton, adjoining the buildings of the Sydney Insurance Company, Hunter-street. Apply to D. P. M'EWEN, or JOHN COUSENS, at Messrs. Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.'s, George-street.

TO LET, Crown-street, Surry Hills, a convenient HOUSE, No. 259, near the New Waterworks. It contains six rooms, with kitchen, washing shed, &c., and water will be laid on immediately. Apply on the premises, or to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street. Rent, £60 per annum, free of taxes.

TO BE LET, at Wingecaribbee, Berrima, large and small FARMS, on 99 years' leases, untrammelled with any conditions; the rent will be fixed at the value of the land as it at present exists. The land on this estate is well known as being of the best quality, is well watered in every part, and will be intersected by the railway from Sydney to Goulburn. Application may be made to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, on the property; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, at Kirkham.

TO LET, Albion-street.—That commodious Family RESIDENCE, No 223, Albion-street, Surry Hills, between Crown and Bourke streets, containing nine rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.; also, large yard, stables, coachhouse, and loft. The premises have been repainted, papered, and are in thorough order and repair. Rent, £120 per annum. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 12s. to 20s. per week. Inquire at WHITTELL'S fuel sheds, Bathurst street, West, right-hand side.

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